The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, June 17, 1872.

A meeting of Liberal Republicans, to form a Central Campaign Club, takes place at the Tremont House, this evening.

The Democracy of Utah have indorsed the Cincinnati nominees and platform, cordially and unanimously.

Should the convict, James Canedy, just arrested for the murder of the Hon. Sharon Tyndale, be convicted, it will be a serious blow to the detectives, who, some months ago, abandoned the case as hopeless.

Judge Flippen, of Memphis, did a good day's work on Saturday, sentencing three murderers to death, which they will hardly escape through the misdirected mercy of the Executive. The gallows is an institution which has been too much neglected by the American people of late years.

The report is received, with some show of probability, that another change in the Erie Directory is to be made, General McClellan succeeding General Dix as President. It was understood at the time of the Sickles coup-d'etat that General Dix was only a locum tenens, and that "Little Mack" was to be made President at an early day.

The telegraph announces the explosion of the boilers of a steamer on the Mississippi, near McGregor, Iowa, involving the loss of thirty or forty lives. It is to be hoped that the saying of the steamboat men,—which has unhappily been proved correct in the past,—will not hold good this time, "One blow-up always makes three."

The business transacted at Geneva on Saturday was of the most unimportant character. The Arbitrators met, the English representatives asked an adjournment, the American representatives said nothing on the subject, and that was all. The result, doubtless, will be the postponement of all action till September or October.

The Boston Peace Jubilee opens to-day, and for two mortal weeks the Hub will be resonant with the thumping of sheepskin, the scraping of catgut, the blowing of brass, and the straining of throats. It is to be hoped that the mammoth truss may not again prove recreant to its trust, and bring about a catastrophe, which would not leave a church choir intact from Connecticut to California.

The laborers in New York are, unconsciously, *doing precisely what their worst enemies would wish them to do*. The folly—*not to use a harsher term*—of attacking other workmen because they will work at prices which some consider unsatisfactory, is too apparent. America, while extending a prompt sympathy to all workingmen, is slow to indorse any movement which savors of tyranny and coercion.

Day by day the journals chronicle the gradual and rapid renovation of Chicago. Day by day, alas! the same journals chronicle the bloody baptism of most of our loftiest piles. Hardly a day passes that some fatal accident, caused by the rebuilding of the city, is not recorded. That such accidents are not altogether unavoidable does not render them less melancholy.

The Juarists, at Matamoras, have been reinforced, and threaten to take the field against the Revolutionists. The rapidity with which armies are dispersed and organized in Mexico is puzzling to people who do not know that after a battle all the prisoners are pressed into the service of the victors, and fight zealously against their old comrades until the fortune of war again makes them Juarists or Revolutionists.

The exodus of Americans to Europe still continues, the steamers each Saturday carrying away from 1,500 to 2,000 of our people, to spread throughout the Old World the American greenback and the American grumble. Why Americans will travel when they have more novel sights at their own doors, to be seen in half the time for one tithe of the money, is one of the eternal mysteries.

The exultation of the Postmasters over the fact that Mr. Schurz's name was appended to the call for the New York meeting has been but short-lived. Washington telegrams state authoritatively that Mr. Schurz will speak at the Springfield Convention, and goes to New York to allay, not to create, misconceptions. No honorable man, who takes part in any political movement, can afford to repudiate it because his especial candidate is not nominated, or his exclusive ideas adopted as a platform.

Now it is Mr. Tongeres, of Wabash, Indiana, who has fallen heir to the European estate, bequeathed by the uncle whom he had never seen. Its amount is sixty millions of francs, or about twelve millions of dollars. The frequency with which interesting but impecunious Americans are (in the columns of the local press) made heirs to immense fortunes, is only equalled by the regularity with which nothing more is heard of legacy and legatee.

The incorporation of the Continental Railroad Company, with a capital of $100,000,000, to build a railroad from New York to Council Bluffs, with feeders extending to the North and South, is an event of interest to Chicago. More lines and quicker communication between New York and Chicago are needed. The present accommodation is inadequate to the rapidly-increasing business of the West, and at least six great trunk lines between the lakes and seaboard must be built within the next five years, if business maintains its present enormous rate of increase.

Crime, notably incendiarism, has been so rampant in East New York, that the inhabitants have organized a Vigilance Committee, and propose a treatment of lamp-post and rope. It would seem, from the acknowledged inability of the police authorities to repress rowdyism in Chicago, as if some such action will yet be forced upon our long-suffering residents. The strangulation of a fair percentage of the male population of Milwaukee avenue and certain other of our streets might result in more good than all of Mr. Talcott's profane literature has yet accomplished.

The Chicago produce markets were rather less active on Saturday than the average, and changes in price were small, except in wheat and highwines. Mess pork was moderately active and steady, at $12.30 cash, and $12.50 seller July. Lard was quiet and steady, at $8.70a8.75 cash, and $8.65 seller July. Meats were nominal, at 4 1-8a4 1-4c for shoulders, and 6 1-4c for short-ribs. Highwines were dull and nominally weaker, at [illegible] per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and steady, at 7c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was dull and easier. Wheat declined about 1c, closing at $1.49 [illegible] cash, $1.47 1-2 seller July, and $1.43 seller August. Corn was active at Friday's range, closing at 45c cash, 46 1-4c seller July, and 47c seller August. Oats were irregular; steady at [illegible] for cash or seller the month in [illegible] houses, 35c per do in new houses, and [illegible] on future, at 34 1-4c seller July and [illegible] seller August. Rye was steady at 71c. Barley was neglected and nominally unchanged, at 54a55c for No. 2.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, June 16—7 p. m.—A falling barometer, fresh to brisk, and probably high southerly winds, veering to southwest, and [illegible] weather, will extend eastward from the [illegible] over the upper lake region to the Ohio Valley and possibly to the lower lake region. Clear and partially cloudy weather for the Southern States on Monday, with light to fresh winds, and for the New England and Middle States [illegible] the Northern portion of the [illegible]. An area of low barometer is advancing [illegible] toward Minnesota. Cautionary signals [illegible] for Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, and [illegible] Haven.

Sentences Commuted.

ALBANY, June 16.—The Governor, under the [illegible], which reduces the sentences of persons [illegible] to imprisonment for [illegible] were not signed with [illegible], has made such [illegible] in the case of Marion Hall, [illegible] Lowerberg, and Harvey [illegible]; and James Lowhall.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 307.

WASHINGTON.

Enormous Revenue Frauds Winked at by the Government.

Logan as Grant's Defender—A Specimen of Senatorial Plagiarism.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Until the books of the Treasury Department go into the hands of a new Administration it is not probable that anything like a complete list of the Government officials who have defrauded under the Grant regime will ever be attainable. The defalcations that took place while Andrew Johnson was President have been spread before the public with full particulars, but it is only where cases of theft of Government funds under the present Administration have become a public scandal that information has got into the newspapers. In a greater number of cases it is believed the amounts stolen appear as unsettled balances due the United States on accounts still kept open, although no steps are taken to close them by prosecuting the defaulters upon their bonds. A Mississippi Congressman had the curiosity, a few days ago, to inquire at the Treasury about the condition of the accounts of the several Collectors of Internal Revenue who have held offices in his district. He learned that all of them are in default, and was furnished with the following list, showing the amount due from each to the Government: D. H. Shephard, appointed November 3, 1870, $71,801 22; W. W. Willis, appointed May 1, 1868, $62,039 84; W. C. V. Hicks, appointed Aug. 28, 1869, $6,629.89; W. B. B. Emery, appointed Nov. 14, 1869, $38,314 08. He was informed that suits had been instituted to recover the amounts, but he had never heard of any such suits, and can learn nothing of them.

COLLEGE HONORS.

During the absence of General Howard, in the Indian country, in an effort to conciliate the Apaches, the University in this city bearing his name takes part in some of the passing political events. Judge Settle, coming fresh from the Philadelphia Convention, delivered what a Sunday paper calls a classic oration at the commencement exercises, recently, entitled, "Motives to Intellectual Effort." Among the other ceremonies was the conferring of the title of LL. D. on Senator Pomeroy, which was quite grateful, when, at a time he was being exonerated, by a Senate Committee, from the charge of having purchased his seat in that body. The colored orator, Frederick Douglass, was also honored with a similar title, which was peculiarly pleasing to Senator Sumner's friends, who said that if Senator Douglass was not good enough to be invited to the White House with his associates on the San Domingo Commission, he was, at least, good enough to receive an honorary title at the same time with Senator Pomeroy.

SPEECHES PUBLISHED.

The speeches in the Senate delivered by Schurz, on May 31, on the French arms question, and of Senator Logan, on the 3d inst., in defence of General Grant, are at last printed in the *Globe*. They occupy each about a page and a half of the *Globe* of to-day. The manner in which the latter gentleman has redelivered his effort is amazing. Sentences and paragraphs have been added in some places and been expunged in others. The language has been altered, and it must be confessed that the speech has been wonderfully improved. The most peculiar feature of it, however, is the manner in which the work and genius of others are borrowed. It must be remembered that the speech was delivered on the 3d inst. On the 4th inst. Mr. Dawes presented a very elaborate and carefully prepared table of figures, filling nearly three columns in the *Globe* of the 5th, which he called a "comparison of the expenditures of 1871 with those of 1860." The speech of General Logan in defence of General Grant, delivered in the Senate on the 3d inst., printed in the *Globe* of to-day, contains the table which Mr. Dawes presented in the House on the 4th, and presented on the 5th, without a change of any kind, word for word, figure for figure, the same form, the same heading, and the same type. The interesting point in connection with the matter is that General Logan in his speech made no reference to a table of figures, and he certainly did not present any table. Anybody interested in seeing how the labor and brains of another is sometimes appropriated, even among Congressmen, will find a beautiful example in the *Globe* of June 5 and 16.

INDIAN TREATY INVESTIGATION.

Among the Committees of Congress which still go junketing about the country on a summer excursion, during the present recess, is the House Committee on Indian Affairs, which goes to the Indian Territory next week to investigate the circumstances upon which a fee of $100,000 was paid to a Baltimore firm by the Chocktaw and Chickasaw Indians, in connection with a treaty which was entered into between those tribes and the Government, under the operations of which those of the Indians who went into the rebel service were not deprived of their annuities during their absence. Their annuities were stopped while they were in rebellion, but since their return a treaty was made, and they were paid in full. It is now alleged that there was fraud in its negotiation.

OTHER INVESTIGATIONS.

So far as known, the other Committees having power to sit during the recess, are the Privileges and Elections Committee of the Senate, to go to Kansas to investigate the alleged corruption of Senator Caldwell; the Judiciary Committee of the House, to go to Kansas on an inquiry as to the corruption and intemperance of U. S. Delahay; the House Committee to inquire into the treatment of emigrants at various points in the United States, and also as to the best means to better their condition; the House Appropriations Committee, to meet in November to make up the bills of the next session, and the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to supervise the extension of the Capitol ground, and to inquire how the ventilation and light of the Hall of Representatives may be improved.

PROPOSED CABINET MEETING.

The President, and such members of his Cabinet as can arrive here by that time without inconvenience, are expected here on Tuesday next, their object being to hold a Cabinet meeting. After this duty is accomplished, and such official papers signed as would not be available with the signature of the Chief Clerks and assistants, the President and family will go to Boston

TO ATTEND THE JUBILEE.

The Attorney General, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, and probably other members of the Cabinet, will also atttend. All have been invited.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

has not yet returned from his two months' trip to Oregon, but is expected on Wednesday.

[To the Associated Press.]

DR. HOUARD'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—General Sickles has gone to Madrid to present his letters of recall to the Spanish Government, but no successor will be appointed until several matters in controversy, including the liberation of Dr. Houard, have been adjusted. The Spanish Government has yet failed to be convinced that Houard is an American citizen, but may release him in accordance with the request of our Government.

TAX REFUNDED.

Ex-President Johnson recently received four thousand dollars as a refund of tax on salary, the same principle having been applied to President Grant under judicial decision.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Observer Sergeant Schaeffer, of the Signal Service, has received orders to hold himself in readiness to make a balloon ascension from Boston, on the 8th proximo, for the purpose of scientific observation of the upper air currents. The ascension is to be the first of a series inaugurated by the War Department Signal Office, for the solution of questions in relation to aerial currents. Sergeant Schaeffer is supplied with a complete set of instruments, and will make a formal report of the result of his observations.

THE TREATY.

The Proposed Postponement of Arbitration—Granville to Sir Edward Thornton—Appendix to the British Case.

GENEVA, June 16.—The Board of Arbitration under the Treaty of Washington adjourned yesterday until half-past 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. It is rumored that the Americans oppose a long adjournment, and demand immediate decision.

LONDON, June 16.—Special despatches from Geneva to London journals say the sitting of the Board yesterday lasted only an hour. Lord Tenterden presented the formal demand of Great Britain for an adjournment until the question of indirect claims is settled with the United States. The American Agent replied that he had received no instructions from his Government. The Board will discuss, probably, on Monday, the proposal for an adjournment. Some report that the Americans will concede the point, and that England will make no further concessions.

The American Commissioner, Agent, and Counsel, have engaged apartments in Geneva for the season.

The representatives of England dined together yesterday, and make an excursion on the lake to-day.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Letters from Earl Granville to Sir Edward Thornton, dated in May, claim that he has been able to show, upon testimony of Reverdy Johnson, corroborated by extracts cited by Secretary Fish, that for the first seven years of the discussion, up to 1869, none but direct claims were known as Alabama claims, and that the indirect losses were mentioned by the American High Commissioners, not as claims, but as grievances, and were mentioned only to be withdrawn from the discussion.

The English mail brings copies of the appendix to the case presented on the part of the British Government, giving reports of the committees appointed by the Board of Trade and Admiralty to examine lists of claims contained in volume 7 of the appendix to the United States. The principles on which their reports are founded are contained in or are deducible from the following assumptions or propositions:

1. That, on the one hand, there exists no ground for awarding vindictive damages.

2d. That, on the other hand, when once the liability to compensation for a given loss is established, such compensation is to be estimated in accordance with the well recognized principle of *restitutio in integrum*, subject, however, to these considerations as to damages not being of too remote, contingent or speculative a character, which, being common to the jurisprudence of all civilized nations, are adopted by international law, and therefore, seem to these committees properly applicable to the present position.

A Geneva special says the English argument was not presented. The English agent stated that he could not go on without a further conference with London. A messenger accordingly left for London on Saturday afternoon, to reach there Sunday night. An answer is expected by telegraph from Granville on Monday morning.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

QUEENSTOWN, June 16.—The steamship Nevada, from New York, as she approached this harbor went ashore at 2 o'clock this afternoon half a mile east of Roche's Point. A dense fog prevailed. The passengers and mails were landed in safety. The ship is being lightened. The ship, having been lightened: came off with the next tide, and was towed to this port this evening.

QUEENSTOWN, June 16.—Steamship City of Baltimore, from New York, arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 16.—Steamship Hanover, from New York, arrived.

PLYMOUTH, June 16.—Steamship Westphalia, from New York, arrived.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 16.—Serious trouble from the labor movement is feared here. The engineers threaten to strike, and masters have resolved to meet it by locking up the shops and factories, thereby throwing out of work all the employes, whether engaged in the strike or not.

FRANCE.

MARSEILLES, June 16.—While the Spanish steamship Guadaya was lying in this port to-day, crowded with passengers, her boilers exploded. The entire upper portion of the ship was torn to pieces. Of those on board few escaped death or injury. Forty-four passengers and eleven of the officers and crew were killed. Immediately after the explosion the steamer took fire, and the flames communicated to the dock. A serious conflagration was threatened. Several hundred bales of cotton were consumed, when the flames were subdued.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, June 16.—Steamer Tabasseo brings dates from the City of Mexico to the 10th, and Vera Cruz to the 12th.

The disturbances near Puebla had been quelled, and the whole interior of the country was quiet and submissive to the authority of the Government. Congress had passed the new tariff proposed by the Government, with an amendment reducing the rate 10 per cent. Coin, hereafter, pays only 5 per cent export duty, instead of 8 as heretofore.

A courier arrived to-day from Saltillo. General Feuro had reached that city with 1,200 Government reinforcements, raising the garrison to 3,000 men, including Colonel Revuello's force, which reached there from Monterey.

The steamer Cobassco landed 875 men and $25,000 for the garrison.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The Orangemen of New York, at a Grand Council, have decided to parade on July 12. They expect 6,000 men to join the procession. Each Orangeman, it is said, will be armed with a revolver, for use in case of an attack, and it is understood that a large number of American Protestant associations are to act as escort, and to be fully armed at the expense of the Orangemen's Secretary. The oath taken by the Orangemen compels them to parade on July 12, unless forbidden by law.

The strikers have abstained from any further riotous conduct since yesterday afternoon. Some money was distributed by the Eight-Hour League yesterday, but not enough to relieve the pressing necessities of the cabinet makers, piano men, and marble workers, whose long struggle seems as doubtful of success as ever. Officer Eaton, who was assaulted in Jersey City yesterday by one of the striking sugar refiners, is reported to-day to be fatally injured.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE GRENADIER BAND.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The British Grenadier Guards Band arrived this morning in the City of Brussels, and were received on board the steamer Wm. E. Fletcher, in the lower bay, by Colonel Frank Howe, who had engaged the Seventh Regiment Band for the occasion. The Fletcher proceeded up the Hudson to Fort Lee and returned, landing at the foot of Barclay street. The band, out of uniform, went to the Astor House, and, during the afternoon, strolled through the city, taking the night express for Boston.

ERIE.

Considerable speculation was indulged in yesterday as to the precise merits of the rumored movements of the Erie Railway Board of Directors. It is stated, not on very good authority, that General Dix is to be removed from the Presidency and General McClellan appointed to the position. As the latter is now President of the Atlantic & Great Western Company, it is claimed that he cannot accept the Presidency of the Erie Railway.

STRIKERS' MOB.

At 6 o'clock last evening, Matthiessen & Weichers' sugar refiners in Jersey City struck for an advance of wages, demanding $2.50 instead of $1.75 a day. The proprietors anticipated trouble, and despatched to police headquarters. Chief McWilliams and a squad of thirty men started for the place of meeting. When they arrived, the ringleaders of the mob were endeavoring to incite the crowd to take summary measures and tear the office down. With some trouble the mob was forced into Bergen street, in front of a liquor-store. They there made a stand, refusing to move further. The police were ordered to charge, but the mob withstood the shock, and for several minutes appeared to have the best of it. The police then drew their revolvers, and the cry arose, "They intend to fire," whereon the crowd broke, and took refuge in houses of the street and in the steel factory. After the street was cleared, several of the mob were found disabled, having been struck down with the policemen's batons. Officer Eaton was knocked down by a blow on the head from a bung starter, which, it is feared, will result in a concussion of the brain. For half an hour after the rally the men assembled in crowds on the street corners, but they gradually dispersed, and, shortly before 8 o'clock, the police were withdrawn. Johnson, one of the disabled rioters, is believed to be the man who struck Officer Eaton. The bakers are thoroughly organizing, preparatory to a strike for twelve hours instead of sixteen. The furriers have formed a protective league and arranged a scale of prices for work. They notify the employers that if this scale is not adopted by Wednesday next they will strike. A number of pump makers and moulders struck in Brooklyn yesterday. The metal and slate roofers there strike to-morrow. Nearly all the iron-works men in Brooklyn are on a strike.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

To-morrow is the day set down for the trial of Edward S. Stokes. It is more than probable that the procuring of the jury may be commenced.

FATAL FALL.

Justin McNamara and wife, sleeping on the roof of a four story house on Delancy street, last night, fell to the street, and were fatally injured.

LIBEL.

The libel suit of A. W. Lockwood against James Edsall, resulted in a verdict of three thousand dollars for the plaintiff, who was charged with swindling the city in dealings with the broken Tammany ring.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The great pigeon shooting match between Paine and Bogardus comes off at Fleetwood Park to-morrow.

Several persons have been subpoened to appear at Albany on Wednesday to testify relative to the charges against Judge McCunn.

The glass warehouse of Roosevelt & Son, 94 Maiden Lane, was damaged $10,000 by fire last last night; insured.

A colored man, named Wm. Oliver, was murdered at Flatbush last night. Two negroes, named Jacob Anderson, the murderer, and John W. Robinson, a supposed accessory, have been arrested.

INDIANA.

Pastoral Change—Excursionists—New Railroad Corporation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 16.—Rev. Robert Sloss, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, having accepted a call to the Fourteenth Street Church, New York, preached his farewell sermon to-day. Ill health made the change necessary.

The Illinois Press Association will make an excursion to this city from Champaign, on Thursday of this week.

At the Putnam County Convention, yesterday, Hon. T. A. Browne, Republican candidate for Governor, and Senator Morton, made addresses.

Articles of consolidation of the New York & Western Railway Company, and the Continental Railway Company, under the name of Continental Railway Company, were filed with the Secretary of State yesterday. The consolidated companies are to maintain local organizations with an office in each State, and these local organizations are to carry out the contracts made with the Central Railway Construction Company. The Company may create an advisory board, with an office in London, under the name of the London Board of Continental Railway. The capital stock of the Company is $100,000,000. The object is to build a grand trunk line from New York to Council Bluffs, Iowa, with connecting branches to other cities in the several States and Territories. The office of the company is in New York, and the following are the officers: President, Edward Dodge; Vice President, James A. Abbott; Local Vice Presidents, Hon. F. W. Hughes, Pennsylvania; Hon. W. P. Noble, Ohio; Hon. R. S. Dwiggins, Indiana; Hon. E. T. Bronson, Illinois; Hon. George Grimes, Iowa; Treasurer, Silas M. Hibbard; Secretary, James M. Coleman. A Board of eighteen Directors has been elected to manage affairs.

POLITICAL.

Object of the Free Traders' Conference in New York.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Mr. Henry D. Lloyd, Secretary of the American Free Trade League, and also Secretary under the call for the Conference of Liberal Republicans this week at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, has been interrogated by a reporter as to the meaning of the new manifesto of Schurz, Bryant, and others. The following conversation ensued:

Reporter. I have been given to understand, Mr. Lloyd, that you have been chiefly instrumental in procuring signatures to this recent Cincinnati call, and in circulating invitations?

Lloyd. To a certain extent I have been, but the public will greatly err if it supposes that the proposed Conference is to be any direct emanation from the Free Trade League; or, in fact, to be any representation of its views and sentiments. Undoubtedly revenue reform will be considered in connection with numberless other reforms, which we all desire to see accomplished, but the meeting, as such, will probably confine itself more to a discussion of how best to beat Grant, without concentrating its whole attention upon any one particular amelioration of the present political situation. The Conference will be attended by many who differ from us widely in economic questions, and in order to coalesce it is necessary that each one should somewhat modify the strictness of his tenets.

Reporter. You think, then, that as things are at present Greeley is not the man to beat Grant?

Lloyd. Most certainly I do, and for very good reasons. There are five elements opposed to Greeley, and there is no probability or possibility even of their ever turning to his support. These five elements consist of, first, the free traders; second, independent Republicans who are disgusted at the manner in which the Cincinnati Convention was captured by politicians; third, old line Democrats, men who believe in principle and have always worked for the triumph of their ideas; fourth, Germans who will not sustain a man who is an ardent advocate of sumptuary laws; fifth and last, are the negroes. The weakness of Mr Greeley among these people has, I believe, been a source of much painful surprise to his managers and backers. All of these elements combined represent a coalition so formidable that were the choice to lie between Grant and Greeley only, the former would be elected by an overwhelming vote.

Reporter. Do you anticipate that the conference next week will make a nomination?

Lloyd. Not distinctly. Were a nomination to be now made it would bear too much the appearance of an attempt to dictate to the Baltimore Convention. It is likely that several names may be mentioned whose possessors will be strongly commended to the earnest consideration of the Democratic Convention and indicated as a candidate who would suit us exactly, and bring to a focus all those disaffected sets of men which I have just described in detail. The result of the conference will, in all likelihood, be to choose a committee to go to Baltimore, and there advise with Democrats. Since Greeley has proved so unexpectedly weak, another name should surely be placed in the field. The conference will be guided entirely by the members for the consideration of what is right and most expedient.

Reporter. Shall you have a large attendance?

Lloyd. Over a hundred. Every part of the country is to be represented by the ablest men,—North, East, West, and South. We shall have an unusually fine delegation from the Southern States. We hope the Conference will attract the regard it deserves, for it will be, in brains and character, one of the best gatherings ever assembled upon American soil.

With this the interview terminated.

The New Hampshire Senatorial Contest.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The *Sun's* letter from Concord, N. H., says: "There seems to be some misunderstanding in regard to the merits of the Senatorial question which has agitated the people of this State for the past month, and which was decided in caucus so far as the Republican party is concerned on Thursday evening last. The election which comes off next Tuesday, will no doubt result in confirming the action of the Canons, as Mr. Wadleigh, the nominee, is a new man who has never been known to be connected with jobs or rings, and who is quite popular with all classes.

A correspondent of the Boston *Post* conveys the impression that the defeat of Senator Patterson was a triumph for Grant and a repudiation of Greeley when the truth of the matter is that all the candidates were committed to the support of Grant except General Tappan, who, up to this time, has committed himself to no one on the Presidential question. There seems to have been a scrub race between the prominent candidates to see who would get the start in fulsome adulation of Grant and denunciation of Greeley. Mr. Wadleigh, the successful nominee, was not thought of until half an hour before he received the nomination, and was not asked for his opinion of Grant; but he is regarded as a supporter of the Philadelphia candidates. Of course, no other than an Administration man would have a choice of receiving the nomination. Senator Patterson understood the feat of standing on two stools. He was regarded in Washington, until quite recently, as an opponent of Grant and his policy, and a friend and supporter of Sumner in his opposition to the President. Being accused of this, and fearing, no doubt, that it would injure his prospects of a re-election, he attended a meeting to ratify the nomination of Grant and Wilson at the State House on the 6th inst., and there, in a most unequivocal manner, committed himself to Grant and his policy.

The Washington Press and the Cincinnati Ticket.

Special Despatches to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The *Sunday Herald*, a paper of very wide circulation and influence, to-day hoists the name of Greeley and Brown, subject to the approval of the Baltimore Convention. The *Capital* is still strong for Greeley, and also the *Sunday Gazett*. The *Sunday Chronicle* still adheres to Grant.

The Utah Democracy Indorse the Cincinnati Platform.

SALT LAKE, June 15.—The Democratic Territorial Convention elected delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and indorsed the Cincinnati platform and nominees, but declined to instruct the delegates.

ILLINOIS.

The June Races at Joliet.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., June 16.—Our June races commence on Tuesday next. A grand time is expected—pool selling at the National Hotel Monday evening. The following forty-one horses have been nominated: Bodine, Bro. Jonathan, Tom of Rockford, Logan, Kankakee Maid, Bill Cheatum, Lancer, King's Excuse, Capt. Kinney, Lady Grant, Champion, Theresa G., Amelia, Matchless, Butcher Boy, Mollie, Mollie and mate, Bay Billy, Kittie Wiesse, Bund Billy and mate, Tom Wonder, Billy Towser, H. C. Goodrich, formerly Nigger Boy, Wild Jane, Black Bird, Hiram, Sultana and mate, Tornado, Ed. Brown, Wild Rose, Sterling, Killikinick, Kittie Stacey, General Palmer, Prince and Fly, Daniel Boone, Lexicon.

MICHIGAN.

Judicial Appointment—Shooting and Stabbing Affray.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, June 16.—Governor Baldwin has appointed Hon. Sandford M. Green, of Bay City, to the Circuit Court Judgeship left vacant by the recent death of Hon. T. C. Grier.

A general row occurred on Antoine street about midnight yesterday, in which a man named Henry Doehring was stabbed so badly that he probably will not live. He charged a man named August Geisler with the deed, and the latter was arrested. It was found that he also had received a slight pistol shot wound in his scalp, but he denies having stabbed Doehring.

Railroad Strikers.

ALBANY, June 16.—Nothing new has transpired in the matter of the strike of the Central Railroad employes. The strikers and sympathizers held a large meeting last night in the City Hall, at which several speeches, counselling moderation, were made, and a Committee appointed to urge the co-operation of employes in East Albany, and to receive communications from officers of the Railroad Company. It is said that the workmen in other branches of industry here are preparing to strike.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Wm. J. McCracken, one of the oldest pioneers of Western New York, died in Milwaukee yesterday, at the age of 88 years.

—A special from Richmond, Va., says two negroes convicted of petit larceny were publicly whipped in the Henrico County Jail yesterday.

—A Port Jarvis, N. Y., despatch says the water in White Lake, Sullivan County, has receded several feet the past few days, and is still rapidly sinking. The lake is on the mountain-top, and has probably found a subterranean outlet.

—John Ferguson's saw mill, at Ferguson Station, south of Fort Wayne, burned last night; also, the Post Office and store in the same building. Loss, $10,000; not insured. Thought to have caught from sparks in a furnace.

—The number of persons bitten by dogs in Louisville on Saturday night is ascertained to be about twenty. Great anxiety is felt as to the result, though some express the hope that the dogs did not have the rabies. Every attention is being paid to the persons bitten.

—The locomotive of an express train on the Erie Railway due at Buffalo at 11:30 on Saturday night, exploded its boiler fifteen miles west of Hornellsville, instantly killing the fireman, fatally injuring the engineer, slightly injuring John D. Robinson, who was riding on the engine, and a lady passenger.

THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

To the Editor of the Pekin Register:

Has not the time at length fully come when our beautiful river (the river of Illinois) should be made, in fact, what nature seems to have designed it for—the great waterway to connect the waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico with that great chain of lakes and rivers whose terminus is the Gulf of St. Lawrence?

A little was left for man to do, and, after all, but a little; and, after half a century of discussion of theories, the Henry lock and dam demonstrates that practically.

And now, why wait longer? Is not that which was clear at the first, clearer now than ever—that it should be a national work, and that its benefits would inure to the nation? And if the benefits to a great nation's industry and commerce, in enhancing the prosperity and welfare of so many millions, are not enough; and it be necessary to consider also the questions of war and national defence, is it not now clear, as ever, that this is the *only* way by which war vessels can be brought from the Gulf and the rivers to the lakes?

As to the cost, the Henry dam, locks, gates, etc., complete, cost only $400,000, and four others are all that would be required for the entire river. This would make only one million six hundred thousand dollars; not more than an average carpet bagger's fortune—a mere bagatelle, not more than one cent on the dollar of the vast subsidies in land given to railroads that are not national.

The waterways of the interior are now admitted to be the best check upon high rates on the railroads in freighting to and from the seaboard, and it is not the people who live upon the Illinois alone who are interested in it, and want its improvement completed. The people of the Mississippi Valley want it, and the intelligent self-interest of them, and all, will favor it. But the people *on and near the Illinois should ask for it*, and their members of Congress should *work for and secure it*, and this should be most prominently placed among their duties when they are chosen this fall, without regard to other differences of party or opinion.

Rarely on this earth, if ever, has an opportunity been offered to effect so great an object at so small a cost, and the Illinois River has claims that should not longer be ignored. Saved in 1857 from passing into the grasp of a monopoly, it can be made of wonderful benefit, not only to the people living upon its banks, but to the State, to Chicago, to St. Louis, the Mississippi River country, and to some extent to all the people of all the States. For it is, topographically and commercially, near the heart of the continent (or what will be so), and the stronger its pulsation, the more vigorously will the vital current be thrown to the extremities. But if the towns and counties along this great artery do not do their part, and perform their duty, others will do it for them, and *low water*, mosquitoes, and ague will be theirs for another decade or two at least.

Cannot the press of the Illinois River towns, and the great sister cities, Chicago and St. Louis, present the subject to the people, urge it upon them, and at once; and they upon Congress, as indicated, and by every proper means?

The Illinois Central Railroad land grant was a wise and beneficent measure, but it was made the entering wedge, the beginning, of the giving away of almost the whole landed patrimony of the American people—giving its title—snatched from the Indian (without waiting for, and in violation of, treaty stipulations,)—to speculators. Nearly all the public land worth having has been given away, taken both from the Indian and white settler, and also from posterity; so ruthlessly, and in quantities so vast, as to be simply incredible, and not realized. But the free navigation of the rivers is left, through the defeat of the attempt to grasp this river, and the abandonment of a scheme of tonnage duties for all the rivers, about the same date.

The rivers and lakes being still left to the people, would it not be lawful, just, beneficent, and wise, to make now a practical improvement in that link which connects the greatest system of rivers, with the greatest system of lakes, on the whole earth. Respectfully, WM. T. STACKPOLE.

PEKIN, Ill., May 29.

Prospective Hangings in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 16.—Judge Flippen, of the Criminal Court, last night, sentenced Early Eason, convicted of the murder of Ed. Lisle last summer, to be hung on the 3d of August. Chas. Clinton, convicted of the murder of his wife last night will be hanged at the same time. Eason was convicted at the last term of court, but granted a new trial by the Supreme Court. Dan Smith, colored, convicted of the murder of Wm. Merriweather, will be hung on Friday night, unless pardoned or respited by the Governor. Strong efforts are being made to have him reprieved.

Boston Items.

BOSTON, June 16.—The Prussian band arrived this morning. A public reception will take place to-morrow morning when the English band is expected. The Coliseum is completed and ready for the grand opening of the international festival to-morrow.

The hotels, boarding-houses, and private quarters are rapidly filling with visitors.

A meeting of Trades' Unions is called in Faneuil Hall Tuesday evening, in furtherance of the eight-hour movement.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, June 16.—PASSED UP—Propellers Thomas Scott, City of New York, Chicago; barks City of Painesville, Orphan Boy; schooners Daniel Fort, E. M. Davidson, Morning Star, A. Boody, American, Union, Griswold, Lucky Age, Lummis, Admiral.

PASSED DOWN.—Propellers Annie Craig, Vanderbilt; bark Sunny Side; schooners Tailor, G. Sherman, Queen of Lakes.

WIND—South.

DIED.

DIETRICH—On Sunday, June 16, Carrie, infant daughter of Peter and Kate Dietrich, aged 8 months and 25 days.

Funeral from No. 805 West Lake-st., on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock. Friends of family invited to attend.

Detroit papers please copy.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Chicago Commandery, No 19, K. T.—Summoned Conclave Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the E. C. JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EDWIN HUNT & SONS,
Builders' Hardware,
146 Michigan-av., near Monroe-st.

HOTEL.

Metropolitan Hotel,
Broadway, New York.

This admirable hotel is centrally and delightfully situated, and offers as great inducements to families visiting New York for modern elegance, fashion and economy, as any other hotel in the city. A visit is respectfully solicited.

R. M. TWEED, Proprietor.
WM. WILKINSON, Superintendent.

Mr. Wilkinson was for many years connected with the Burnet House, Cincinnati, also the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

METROPOLIS HOTEL
Corner of Michigan-av. and 14th-st.

The only first-class hotel in Chicago at $3 50 per day. Accommodations for 100 guests. Parmelee's Omnibuses to and from all depots.

WILLIAM COX, Proprietor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Morse on Arbitration and Award.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

THE LAW OF ARBITRATION AND AWARD. By John T. Morse, Jr., Author of "Law of Banks and Banking." One vol., 8 vo. Law sheep. Price $7.50.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
110 Washington-St., Boston.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

HENRY N. HOLDEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hard Wood Lumber
OF ALL KINDS.

Bills of Hard Wood Lumber cut to order at short notice. Office and Yard, Corner Market and Jackson-sts., Chicago.

OLD NEWSPAPERS
FOR SALE AT
Tribune Office,
15 South Canal-st.

TABLE SAUCE.

FOR FAMILY USE.

HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE SAUCE
THE
Best Sauce and Relish
Made in any part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.
PINTS - - - - FIFTY CENTS.
1-2 PINTS - THIRTY CENTS.
For Sale by all Grocers.

MUSICAL.

Reed's Temple of Music,
81 Sixteenth-st., near Wabash-av.

Second-hand Pianos, $125 to $275.
New Rosewood Pianos, $275 to $300.
Fine Reed & Sons' Pianos, $325 to $375
Splendid Chickering Pianos for $475.

Time payments. Every instrument warranted. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Catalogues sent free.

DURING THE
WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE,
THE GREAT ORGAN

In the BOSTON MUSIC HALL, entrance from Winter-st., will be played daily at 10 a. m., 12 noon, and 5 p. m., for one hour.

MR. DUDLEY BUCK, the recently appointed Organist of the Music Hall Association, will perform.

Single admission, 50 cents.
Package of five tickets, Two Dollars.

IRON.

Hall, Kimbark & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
IRON, BEAMS, CHANNELS,
Angle and Tee Iron Colliery Rails,
MERCHANT IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE
MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR RANDOLPH-ST.
(One Block South of Old Location.)
CHICAGO, ILL.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

LEOPOLD KUH & CO.

Beg leave to announce to their friends and the public that they have removed their temporary quarters to their new and elegant five-story marble-front Buildings,

83 & 85 Wabash-av.,
Where they will be pleased to see all their friends.

FURNITURE.

Fashionable FURNITURE,
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.
353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.
Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

OFFICE DESKS,
Cheap at J. LUDWIG'S,
157 West Lake-st.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

$166,000!
In cash and real estate,
To be distributed at St. Joseph, Mich. July 4, 1872.
First Capital Gift, $40,000!

These prizes are made up of some of the most valuable peach orchards in Michigan.

TICKETS, $2.00!

For full particulars, list of prizes, etc., address CURTIS BOUGHTON, St. Joseph, Mich., or call at 44 West or 199 East Madison-st., Chicago.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S PASSENGER STEAMERS,
FARE, ONLY HALF R. R. RATE.

DAILY—For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., Saturday and Sunday excepted, at ... 9 a. m.
Saturday Excursion Boat leaves for Milwaukee, etc., at ... 8 p. m.
DAILY—For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Sunday excepted, at ... 7 p. m.
DAILY—For St. Joseph, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, at ... 10 a. m.
Saturdays Excursion Boat leaves at ... 11 p m.
For Green Bay, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at ... 7 p. m.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND.

Yonkers and New York INSURANCE CO.

The Receiver in above Company has declared a Second Dividend of fifteen (15) per cent on all adjusted claims. Chicago claimants can be paid here, on application at my office.

A. WILLIAMS, 1066 Indiana-av.

INSURANCE CLAIMS.

SANGAMO, OF SPRINGFIELD. We will pay fifty cents on the dollar, cash, for policies in this Company.

SHUFELDT & BALL, 23 West Madison-st.

State, Garden City,

MUTUAL SECURITY, and HOME, of Chicago, SECURITY, of New York, and AURORA policies, bought for cash.

SHUFELDT & BALL, 23 West Madison-st.

PUTNAM, OF HARTFORD.

Holders of Policies will please call on SHUFELDT & BALL, 23 West Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

WANTED,

Adjusted claims against the LORILLARD AND ASTOR INSURANCE CO.'S of New York.

Apply to W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE Room 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Washington sts.

REPUBLIC INS. CERTIFICATES.

I will buy the August or December, will sell certificates, or settle indebtedness of stockholders to company. R. D. STILES, 42 West Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE.

PACKING HOUSE
FOR SALE,

at the Union Stock Yards; large, heavy brick building, and one acre and a half of ground.

AYRES & KOFF, Agents, 341 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE, OR PART EXCHANGE

For Chicago real estate, a first-class manufacturing establishment, working 25 men, and turning out $5,000 per month of staple goods, having ready sale, at a good profit; or will take an active partner, with $5,000 to $10,000 cash capital. CHAPMAN & BARBER, 346 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

Large 2-story frame building, with Engine, Boiler, Shafting, Belting, and some Wood Working Machinery, now in operation and all in good working condition. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at 733 State-st.

DRY GOODS.

Closing Out Sales
Prior to Semi-annual Inventory.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Announce immense sacrifices for Monday and during the week in all classes of Fancy Silks, Spring and Summer Dress Goods, Ready-made Suits and Dresses, &c., &c., and direct special attention to unparalleled bargains in Shawls, Foreign White Goods, Hdkfs., Laces and Embroideries, Linens and Housekeeping Goods, Ladies' Furnishing Hosiery, Underwear, Skirts and Skirtings, Gents' Furnishing and Cloths, Parasols, Ribbons, Ties, Scarfs, Fans, &c., &c.

State & Twentieth,
AND
Madison & Market-sts.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
COOK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK,
Of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at close of business, June 10, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,131,875.77
Overdrafts		5,701.16
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		351,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		100,000.00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	$ 56,196.43	
Due from National Banks	67,274.84	
Due from State banks and bankers	94,661.97—	218,133.24
Furniture and fixtures		4,588.15
Expenses		15,947.67
Taxes paid		1,680.20
Premiums		54,572.00
Cash items (including stamps)	6,651.22	
Exchanges for Clearing House	74,622.33	
Bills of National Banks	17,662.00	
Fractional currency (including nickels)	709.44	
Specie, viz.: coin	30.00	
Legal tender notes	251,000.00—	350,674.99
		$2,233,873.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 500,000 00
Surplus fund		1,000.00
Exchange	$ 2,591.21	
Interest	37,426.67	
		40,017.88
National Bank circulation outstanding		315,900.00
Dividends unpaid		625.00
Individual deposits	$859,837.05	
Certified checks	15,255.77	
Due to National Banks	292,267.47	
Due to State Banks and bankers	208,970.01—	1,376,330.30
		$2,233,873.18

I, D. D. SPENCER, President of the Cook County National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. D. SPENCER, President.

State of Illinois, county of Cook—Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of June, 1872.

[L.S.] CHAS. H. LAWRENCE, Notary Public.

Correct, attest: O. S. HOUGH, F. H. WINSTON, POTTER PALMER, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF
THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO,
At the Close of Business, June 10, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,334,398 11
Overdrafts		3,944 06
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		667,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand (cost)		3,545 75
Other bonds and securities		54,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$ 318,130 29	
Due from other National Banks	142 201 16	
Due from Banks and Bankers	53,626 32	
		513,957 77
Furniture and fixtures		6,000 00
Current Expenses		32,081 67
Taxes		10,017 02
Cash Items, including stamps		7,919 46
Exchange for Clearing House	$ 361,495 75	
Bills of other National Banks	139,763 00	
Fractional Currency and nickels	7,591 64	
Specie	5,695 61	
Legal Tender Notes	720,478 00	
3 per cent Certificates	25,000 00	
		1,160,024 00
		$5,298,887 86

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital		$750,000 00
Surplus		200,000 00
Discount	$ 82,213 56	
Exchange	4,015 84	
Profit and Loss	9,094 46	
		95,323 86
Dividends unpaid		150 00
Circulation outstanding		566,000 00
Individual Deposits	$2,103,744 42	
Certified Checks	29,717 74	
Due to National Banks	1,026,839 65	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	525,112 49	
		3,685,414 00
		$5,298,887 86

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.:

I, L. V. Persons, Cashier Third National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. L. V. PARSONS, Cashier.

Attest: NATHAN MEARS, W. T. ALLEN, L. V. PARSONS.

Sword to and subscribed before me this 15th day of day of June, 1872. MACK S. BRADY, Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
UNION STOCK YARD NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO,
At Lake, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business, June 10, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$190,625 36
Overdrafts		4,896 07
U. S Bonds to secure Circulation		100,000.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		40,915 65
Due from other National Banks		139,481 16
Furniture and Fixtures		1,472 68
Current Expenses		1,394 27
Cash Items, including Stamps		493 36
Bills of other National Banks		6,314 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels		404 98
Specie, Coin		6,483 29
Legal Tender Notes		25,000 00
		$517,291.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$100,000 00
Surplus Fund		10,000.00
Discount	$782 91	
Exchange	5,831.61	
Interest	2,872 04	
Profit and Loss	10,633 65	
		20,860 04
National Bank Circulation outstanding		90,000.00
Individual Deposits	291,249 33	
Due to National Banks	4,621 54	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	1,360 59	
		297,231.46
		$517,291.50

State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss.

I, Edward S. Stickney, Cashier of the Union Stock Yard National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. S. STICKNEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 14th day of June, A. D. 1872. G. B. CONRAD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: WILLIAM F. TUCKER, SAM'L M. NICKERSON, E. S. STICKNEY, } Directors.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE.

CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO., ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, May 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that I have declared a dividend of twenty five per cent on the liabilities of this Company, which have been proved in due form, payable out of the assets of the Company, at this office, on and after the 25th day of June next.

In order to facilitate the collection of claims, blank forms of orders on the assignee have been prepared, and may be had on application at this office, or at the office of I. J. LEWIS, No. 74 Market-st., Room 2, Central Union Block, Chicago.

M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Assignee.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

THE HUMBOLDT PARK RESIDENCE ASSOCIATION.

A Corporation chartered under the General Law of the State of Illinois.

Having within five days disposed of our first series of shares, consisting of 1,500 shares, at $100 each, we now offer to the public the second series, consisting of 1,400 shares at $100 each, and which will exhaust our authorized capital of $290,000.

We have acquired title to a tract of land of thirty acres immediately north of Humboldt Park, and east of Humboldt Boulevard, having about 600 feet frontage on the latter. This property is divided in 150 double lots, 50 feet wide, containing in all 7,500 feet front. It is situated close to North-av., which will be improved by cindering, and has now an eight foot sidewalk to Milwaukee-av. The

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad
Has agreed to
ERECT A DEPOT

On part of this ground, and having now obtained the franchise to enter the city, promise to have the first 50 miles of their road

Completed Early in Fall,
And to Run a Dummy Train Every Hour.

This property is OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS, though only 3½ miles from Court House, consequently

TAXES ARE LOW.

All these advantages, and the neighborhood of Park and Boulevard, recommend this property highly for immediate improvement, and we do not doubt that in a few months many handsome residences will be erected.

Payments for every 10 shares (representing one double lot of 50 feet), are as follows:

25 per cent or $250 ... Cash before July 10, 1872.
25 per cent or $250 ... Cash on July 10, 1873.
25 per cent or $250 ... Cash on July 10, 1874.
25 per cent or $250 ... Cash on July 10, 1875.
With interest at 8 per cent annum.

Full Warrantee Deeds & Abstract of Title

Given after the payments are made. Similar ADVANTAGES enjoyed by SHAREHOLDERS as the PARTICIPANTS OF THE FIRST SERIES OF OUR ASSOCIATION.

A Choice of Lots

To be sold at AUCTION, and PREMIUMS thus received,

All to be Distributed
AMONG THE MEMBERS.

All Expenses for Improvements,

THE BUILDING OF SIDEWALKS, erection of DEPOT STATION, and introduction of WATER from the ARTESIAN WELL will be paid by the ASSOCIATION, who retain for that purpose TEN LOTS IN OUR TRACT.

Liberal Premiums

Will be paid for ERECTION of the FIRST SIX RESIDENCES; the owner of the first residence of $3,000 receives a premium of $1,000.

We invite all who intend to become shareholders in our Association to call at

GREENEBAUM'S BANK,

16 North Canal-st., where the subscription list is now open, and where plans and printed pamphlets may be seen.

FRANZ ARNOLD, President,
CHARLES PROBSSTING, Secretary,
HENRY GREENEBAUM, Trustee.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.

The first-class favorite steamships of this popular line sail regularly every Wednesday and Saturday from New York, with passengers for all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Italy, etc., etc., at greatly

REDUCED RATES.

The accommodations are not surpassed by any line crossing the ocean, and until further notice we will carry cabin passengers by the Wednesday steamer for

SIXTY DOLLARS.

By Saturday line for $65 and $75; round trip, $120, all payable in United States currency; steerage, from $28. Send for circulars giving useful information. Money remitted in any sum. Produce shipped at through rates. Apply at the company's offices, 324 Wabash-av. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE

National Bank Note Company,
OFFICE:
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engraves and Prints
Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks,
Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds,
Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange,
Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

War Department,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1872.

A Medical Board will be convened at this office on July 1, 1872, for the purpose of examining various patterns of Trusses, and recommending those most suitable for issue under the act of Congress approved May 28, 1872, entitled "An act to provide for furnishing trusses to disabled soldiers."

Manufacturers of trusses are invited to forward to this office samples of their respective patterns, with the wholesale price of each, previous to the meeting of the Board.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General United States Army.

NEURIL
CURES
NEURALGIA.
$1 & $2 PER BOTTLE.
Sold by Druggists.
FULLER & FULLER, Wholesalers.

CLOTHING CUTTERS NOTICE.

All cutters are notified the strike for 8 hours (1716) commencing this morning and are requested to meet at the hall No. 215 and 217 East Randolph-st.

By order of the Committee.

INKSTANDS.

Largest stock in the city, wholesale and retail.

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.,
14 and 16 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CANVASSERS TO SOLICIT ORDERS FOR THE Horace Greeley Puzzle Business Card. Good wages. R. B HOUSDEN, 7 Pine-st., New York.

PAPER TWINE,
M'CANN, FITCH & CONVERSE,
12 & 14 LaSalle-st.

DOCKAGE.

Dock for lease. Inquire of J. B. SMITH & CO., on dock in rear of Central Union Block, just north of Madison-st. bridge.

Eyelets and Eyelet Machines,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

ANDERSON'S STEAM
LAUNDRY,
Cor. State-st. and Eldridge-court.

CONVICT LABOR TO LET.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, JOLIET, May 25, 1872.

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, offer the labor of [illegible] convicts to the highest bidder. They are at present employed as stone cutters machinists and blacksmiths.

The shops in which they work are large, well ventilated and heated, and the men are in charge of competent prison officers.

The bids will be opened on July 10th, 1872, and the contracts which are to run not exceeding 5 years, may commence on or about September 1st, or earlier if desirable. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of $5,000, with approved sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the State.

For more particular information inquire of either of the Commissioners, or the Warden, ELMER WASHBURN, Esq.

Bids to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board.

JOHN REID,
CAS. PAR BUTZ,
RICHARD HOWETT,
Commissioners of Penitentiary.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Very few of the employers in New York have yielded to the eight hour movement this week, and not less than 30,000 workmen are now out on strike. The present deadlock exasperates this army, and again to-day it developed a violent and lawless temper. It seems that a preconcerted riot was got up to storm Steinway's Piano Factory, in order to drive off 540 workingmen in it who would work, and that another factory in Forty-second street was really taken possession of by rioters.

Late last night Superintendent Kelso received information that an attempt would be made, at 5 o'clock this morning, by a large gang of strikers, to clean out the factory of Steinway & Sons, at Fifty-second street. The plan had been matured at a meeting held yesterday, and the details of the contemplated attack were revealed to the police officials. The attacking party were to meet at 5 o'clock at Forty-second street and Lexington avenue, and, dividing into small squads, make a simultaneous attack on the building. They expected to overpower the police stationed there, and intended to destroy all machinery and movable property. The Superintendent, on receiving this information, took measures to prevent attack. Orders were issued for assembling 250 patrolmen, with the necessary officers, at the factory, and a reserve force of 200 men at the Twenty-first Precinct Station House, in East Thirty-fifth street. The police force at the factory were in command of Superintendent Kelso, in person. The reserve force was placed in command of Inspector Dilks. On arriving at the factory a skirmish line was thrown out around the block, and all approaches to the immense building were thoroughly guarded. A number of policemen were sent in citizens' clothes to watch the approach of any hostile body. Between 5 and 6 o'clock a large body of strikers assembled at Forty-second street and Lexington avenue, according to preconcerted plan, and reinforcements were constantly arriving until the mob numbered 500 men. Hearing of the preparations made by the police they hesitated about the contemplated attack. At 7 o'clock 540 workmen employed at Steinway's factory went to work as usual. A large mob gathered at Fifty-third street and Lexington avenue, and made demonstrations against the workmen who were in the building. Superintendent Kelso sent out a detachment of police, and drove them off by a vigorous application of the locust. A German machinist was arrested and locked up. At about 7 o'clock the police were informed that a large number of strikers were in possession of the factory of B. F. Phyfe, in Forty-second street, between Second and Third avenues, and were preventing officers from entering the building. The officer who was placed in charge saw the strikers upon the stoop of the factory, where they refused to permit a Newark machinist, who was buying a piece of machinery, to enter. This state of affairs continued about half an hour. In the meantime, these facts were communicated to the Central Office. Superintendent Kelso took one hundred men and proceeded to the factory, where the strikers were in full possession. Another strong detachment, under Inspector Dilks, was advised by the mounted patrol to proceed from the Twenty-first Precinct Station to Third avenue, and there met the Superintendent. On arriving there, moral persuasion was first used by Mr. Kelso and his men, without avail, and at last the club was resorted to, and a charge ordered on the strikers. The police rushed in with drawn batons, and scattered the rioters, some of whom showed fight, but were soon quieted by heavy blows on the arms and legs, it being the strict orders of Mr. Kelso not to aim for the men's heads. The mob fled pell-mell to Third avenue, where they were met by Inspector Dilks, who charged upon the strikers to Lexington and Fourth avenues, when they ran up towards the factory of Steinway, with a view of dissuading the men from continuing work. In the rush, one of the rioters fell, and, striking an iron railing in Third avenue, near Forty-second street, broke his right shoulder blade. He went to a neighboring drug store, when the proprietor directed him to go to Bellevue Hospital, but he refused. A meeting of 500 machinists was held at the Germania Rooms this morning. The principal business transacted was the discussion of the reports on the clubbing of deputations by the police. The Chairman referred in indignant terms to the assaults committed on peaceable citizens, going on lawful business, and proposed that a committee of two from each trade be appointed to select a competent lawyer to give them legal advice as to their rights, and to prosecute police or any other parties who committed an outrage on them. This was agreed to. A machinist said he understood there were parties going to Police Captains with money to get them to order clubbing. He thought it desirable to find out whether Superintendent Kelso authorized his Captains to order the men to club the strikers wherever found. If that was so, the police could club whatever Committee they might appoint, or come and club them in their rooms. The police were clubbing men at every corner, and if that was to go on, no Committee would visit a shop, though they have a perfect right to do so. [Applause]. The Chairman said he had no lawyer, and he would like to know whether they had a right to trespass on premises. It might be that a notice would be put up, known to the police and unknown to the Committees, "No admittance, apply in this office," which might make some difference, but, certainly, there was no law authorizing men to be clubbed off without notice. A member said their delegation was walking along a public thoroughfare, peaceably, and was attacked and clubbed without notice on Lexington avenue. The Chairman proposed a committee of five to wait on the Mayor this evening, lay the facts before him and ask what rights the mechanics possessed. This was unanimously adopted. A machinist declared that the workingmen of the city should never rest until the Police Captain who ordered the clubbing at Lexington avenue was dismissed. Another man stood up, and, exhibiting a face full of cuts, related how he had been clubbed on Mr. Preble's premises, and had his coat torn, and Mr. Preble called in the police to prefer a charge of assault, and the Captain refused to receive it, and threatened to lock him up. Another machinist, and spokesman of a deputation, said one of their men, a German, was arrested for no offence, and locked up. This morning a deputation of piano-makers and machinists were peaceably walking on Third avenue, towards Steinway's place, when Captain Gunner ordered them to move on, which they did. The police came behind and clubbed them. One of the deputies, a German, was speaking in German to one of Steinway's men, whom he stopped on the street, and the Police Sergeant called out: "Arrest that man with the paper." The German was arrested. The Committee called at the Fifty-ninth Precinct to inquire on what charge the man was arrested, but the Sergeant referred them to Mr. Kelso, who referred them to another Sergeant. This Sergeant said the man was instigating a riot, although the police could not understand what he said. Mr. Kelso then said: "He will remain in the lock-up." The Chairman replied: "Well, Mr. Kelso is a big dog, but the people are bigger."

A communication was received from employes of the Hudson River Railroad, saying that their strike was likely to be successful; that their bosses wished to sacrifice some of the men prominent in the movement, but that the entire body shared the responsibility, and would stand by every individual to the last.

THE GERMAN MILITARY MUSIC CORPS,
of the Berlin Garden Grenadier Regiment, arrived in the steamer Rhein this morning, and were received with enthusiasm by the Germans of this city and Hoboken. The grand reception took place at Bush's Hotel, Hoboken. The exterior of the hotel was gayly decorated, and an immense assemblage gathered in front. The steamer Rhein was covered with flags. The band numbers 50 men. A tall and portly German, named Sago, is leader. Their uniform is very handsome, and consists of dark blue frock coat, faced with red and yellow, and the famous helmet hat. The Teutons were guests of the Hoboken Quartette Club and Landwehr Society of New York, a military organization. Strauss, the well-known opera director, made a speech. The principal incidents of the occasion were speeches, music, and tumultuous cheering, and a plentiful supply of eatables and drinkables. Shaking hands and hugging were the order of the entertainment. The band left Hoboken at 4 o'clock, and proceeded to the Boston boat.

THE WHISKEY FRAUDS.

The motion to quash the indictment found against S. M. Pike and others for conspiracy to defraud the Government of duty, the cases being known as the whiskey cases, which was argued before Judges Blatchford and Woodruff in the District Court, about ten days ago, and by them denied, was renewed to-day before Judge Shipman, in the Circuit Court. The grounds on which this motion is based are uncertainty and indefiniteness in the indictments. Judge Shipman listened to the argument for two hours, and then adjourned court.

THE EXODUS TO EUROPE.

Eight large passenger steamships cleared for Europe to-day, all of them crowded to excess.

THE ERIE DIRECTORY.

One of the evening papers has a rumor that there is to be another revolution in the Erie management, General Dix to be superseded as President by General McClellan.

WALL STREET.

The events of the week in financial circles were more important than for some time past, and they represented, in some departments of speculation, the first fruits of the absence of many prominent Wall street celebrities, who have left the city, and given up active business for the summer. The large exodus of bankers, brokers, and speculators this summer is without a precedent in the history of the Stock Exchange since the inauguration of paper money. Many prominent speculators have unloaded, and, possessing large cash resources, have either changed from bull to bear, or taken a trip to Europe.

RAILROADS.

The increase in the cost of iron and labor, two important items in running railroads, has also induced some large holders of stocks to sell, and this has had its effect upon the Stock Exchange. The week just ended opened with intense dullness on the Stock Exchange. Later there was a sharp pressure to sell, which resulted in a decline ranging from 1 to 7 3-4 per cent. The greatest decline was in Pacific Mail, Northwestern common, Erie, Ohios, C., C. & I. C., Rock Island, Union Pacific, Boston, Hartford & Erie, and Western Union. A number of short contracts were closed up during the week, and the short interest in the market has been materially decreased. A prominent feature of the dealings within the past few days has been the large and continued sales of Rock Island at 109 1-2, sellers' option, sixty days. These time sales gave rise to rumors of a new issue of stock, but such rumors could not be authenticated.

IN THE GOLD ROOM

the price has ranged from 114 3-8 to 113 3-4, with the latest sales at 113 7-8 to 114. There was a slight "squeeze" in cash gold at the close, when borrowers had to pay 1-16 for the use of it.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

has been quiet, and business at a slight concession in rates.

COMMERCE.

The total imports at the port of New York for the week were $8,528,534; the exports, $506,570 in produce, and $2,183,680 in specie and bullion. As compared with last week, these figures show a decrease in the specie and bullion exports, and an increase in merchandise imports and produce exports. As compared with last year, the foreign commerce of the port shows a large increase both of produce, specie, and bullion.

THE MONEY MARKET

has worked easy during the week at 4 to 7 per cent for all loans, and 6 1-2 to 7 1-2 for prime discounts.

STOCKS

at the close to-day were weak in Erie, which declined to 59. The rest of the list was steady.

The money market was easy to-day, at 5 to 6 per cent on call, with exceptions, at the close, at 4 per cent.

GOLD

closed quiet and steady, this afternoon, at 113 7-8a114.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed strong; Central Pacific bonds closed at 104 3-4a105; Union Pacific firsts at 93 7-8a94; land grants, 81 3-8a81 1-2; incomes, 86 7-8a87.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour in limited demand, and, with liberal arrivals, prices of low grades of spring and amber winter were easier. Choice family steady; good superfine without change. At the close the market was lower, especially for low grades of spring wheat extras.

The inquiry for wheat was limited, and the market is weak at the decline of yesterday. The market closes dull and heavy for spring and nominal for winter. Shippers bid $1.68 for No. 2 Chicago afloat, and $1.70 for No. 2 Milwaukee afloat.

PORK

nominal and unchanged.

[To the Associated Press.]

MINISTER SICKLES.

NEW YORK, June 15.—It is reported here that General Sickles is *en route* to this country.

AMONG THE MISSING.

After a sharp search for Lagrave, the swindling merchant, the detectives have concluded that he is not in the country. It is believed that he carried away $300,000 in cash with him.

THE HURRICANE.

The damage by the hurricane, yesterday, was considerable. Many persons, both in New York and Brooklyn, were injured, and in the latter city three persons were killed. At Winfield, Long Island, a bell-tower fell on a train of cars, demolishing a portion of the train. None of the passengers were injured. At Jersey City the grain storehouse of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad was blown down, causing a loss of several thousand dollars.

SHERIFF BRENNAN'S FEES.

The *Times* declares that Sheriff Brennan charges the county $1.50 for making arrests, when the law allows but 50 cents. The *Times* says the Sheriff's fees would amount to $25,733, but Brennan, it alleges, collected $77,310 50, in addition to $73,302.01, for other fees and expenses, making a total of $150,-612.51 for 1872.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE

has been formed in East New York, with a view to bringing to punishment the incendiaries who have recently fired a number of buildings there.

A PHENOMENON.

An Oswego special states that a phenomenon occurred in Lake Ontario, on Thursday when the water rose two feet and then fell. Fish came to the surface, and there were other indications of a submarine earthquake.

WEST POINT.

At West Point, yesterday afternoon, the ceremony of awarding diplomas to the graduates took place. Secretary Belknap delivered the sheep skins and made an eloquent address. The graduates will be relieved from duty to-day.

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

John Fehrenbatch, of Cleveland, O., President, O., President of the International Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union, this morning addressed his countrymen in the Germania Assembly Rooms, and counselled moderation and abstinence from liquor. If the authorities established a system of organized terrorism, the workingmen would not be responsible. The men were not in favor of Paris Communism being repeated in this city.

A deputation from the Iron and Metal Workers' League waited on Police Commissioner Smith, and asked if the police had orders to club inoffensive citizens. The Commissioner replied that at the present time the police had great responsibility on them in protecting those persons menaced by strikers, and that complaints should be made in the form of a charge.

At the piano-makers' meeting, to-day, delegates were appointed to go to Philadelphia and Boston and persuade the men there to go on a strike. A despatch was received from New Haven that all the piano-makers there struck yesterday. A number of coachmakers at Brewster's struck this morning. The men employed in other shops say they will come out on a strike after receiving their wages to-night.

This morning, 450 men resumed work at Steinway's factory. The strikers, who had gathered in the neighborhood, had to be quieted, and the police chased them off with clubs—the Police Superintendent, who was on the ground, ordered the force not to aim for the men's heads. One of the rioters had his shoulder-blade broken. At the machinists' meeting, this morning, this conduct of the police was bitterly denounced, and Committees were appointed to wait on the Mayor and take other action to have these wrongs redressed.

Most of the trades' organizations held meetings to-day, and were, in some instances, harangued by excited speakers. At present about 450 blacksmiths and wheelwrights are on strike; 5,000 will strike on Monday. Only ten bosses have acceded to the demands of the men thus far. At the latest advices from the beleaguered district all was quiet, but there are rumors of an outbreak to-night.

A DIVIDEND.

The Depositors of the Union Square National Bank were paid a final dividend of fifty per cent to-day.

PERSONAL.

General Franklin, General J. R. Hawley, of the Hartford *Courant*; Sir Bache Cunard, Ole Bull, and several delegates to the International Prison Congress, sailed to-day for Europe.

THE WHISKEY CASES.

The motion to quash the recently-found whiskey indictments of the United States Grand Jury, was renewed to-day. After listening to two hours' argument, Judge Shipman discharged the court.

THE GERMAN MILITARY MUSIC CORPS,
of Berlin, destined for Gilmore's Jubilee, arrived this morning, and met with a cordial reception from their German friends. Strauss, the well-known opera director, and others, made speeches. They went to Boston to-night.

L. H. Reavy and George H. Thomas were to-day acquitted of the charge of forgery, for which they have been on trial several days.

A CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

from Washington is here educating Custom House officials in reference to the examination of office seekers.

FIRE.

One of the four-story grain warehouses and an elevator at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, were burned to-night. Loss, $45,000.

THE SUGAR TRADE.

The sugar-refiners of New York and Brooklyn have decided to suspend operations, and have recalled all their available stocks, to keep the market from a corner. The manufacturers, at their meeting to-day, resolved to go into a "lock out," which will deprive 3,000 men of work.

FOREIGN.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, June 14.—Governor Canales, of Tamaulipas, who has hitherto abstained from taking any part in this war, has directed the National Guard to be organized along the whole frontier of the State. Colonel Gregorio de la Salaris is organizing a force which is expected to reach 3,000. It is understood that Governor Canales will operate a Government force against the revolutionists. Ceballos occupies Camargo and Mier on the north, and Colonel Revueltas holds Saltillo on the south of Monterey, where General Trevino appears to remain inactive. He is probably recruiting his force. Business is entirely suspended, awaiting the next movement.

MATAMORAS, June 15.—The steamer Labasco arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande to-day with 375 troops, money, and munitions of war for this city, which are being disembarked. The steamer City of Meridia is reported coming with 600 men for General Ceballos.

To-day's telegrams from Camargo confirm the defeat of the revolutionists under General Pedro Martinez at Cavallos by General Ocha, and that the insurgents had lost nearly all their horses, and were dispersed through the mountains. Upon the arrival of the troops, coming per City of Meridia, General Cebellos will be in condition to advance on Monterey, which is the only point of importance north of Sierra Madre held by the rebels.

HAVANA, June 15.—A despatch from Sagua la Gaude announces that the steamer Columbia has arrived there out of coal, and otherwise in distress. Her crew consisted of thirty men. An examination of papers was made and found correct, but she was not allowed to communicate with the shore until her status was clearly defined.

New York journals received here contain an account of hanging by the legs of insurgents. Nothing is known in Havana of any such executions, and the story is not believed. It is reported that several insurgents, detected in an attempt to surrender to the Spaniards, were hanged by Dias.

Delfiro Sanchez, son-in-law of President Juarez, of Mexico, is a passenger on the City of Meridia, for New York. It is reported that he goes there for the purpose of purchasing more arms for the Mexican Government.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, June 15.—The *Diario* publishes two statements relative to the steamer Edgar Stewart, one of which is, that the steamer arrived at Aspinwall without being able to disembark her cargo or filibusters.

The *Diario* says the Commander of the iron-clad Arapiles is discussing the Virginius question with the Venezuelan Government, and it is expected that the matter will be amicably settled.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 15.—At the session of the Protestant Synod, to-day, representatives of the American Presbyterians presented an address congratulating the Synod on the fact that, on reassembling in France, they did so under the French Republic.

Count Van Arnim, German Ambassador to France, has presented to President Thiers the reply of the German Government to the proposition of the evacuation of France as installments of the war indemnity are paid. The German Government accepts, in principle, the proposition of the French Government, and requires full payment of the indemnity before March 2, 1874.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 15.—General Sherman has been visiting places of interest near Vienna. He also made the ascension of Mount Solmmering, and visited John Jay, American Minister, at Reichenau, where the latter is sojourning. General Sherman leaves to-morrow, for Paris. Lieutenant Grant is already in Paris.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 15.—Senor Gasset, the new Minister for the Colonies, has telegraphed the Governor-General of Cuba to be firm in his resolutions to uphold the integrity of the Empire, and chastise the enemies of the pacification of Cuba in all parts of the island.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 15.—Booth, manager of the Lyceum Theatre, is dead. He was a relative of Edwin Booth.

LONDON, June 15.—Before the meeting of the Arbitrators at Geneva, to-day, the Americans received important despatches from Washington. They will absolutely refuse to request an adjournment of the arbitration. It is believed that England's difficulties in regard to arbitration are insurmountable. The Americans are confident that the tribunal will not accede to the English declaration of abeyance.

ILLINOIS.

Removal of Warden Washburne, of the Penitentiary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., June 15.—The people of this city were never so astonished as this morning, by the report that the Board of Commissioners had removed Elmer Washburne, Warden of the Penitentiary, and appointed Major Edwards, of the Carlinville *Democrat*, as his successor. There is no difference of opinion among our citizens as to this change, and a call for a public meeting at the Court House, on Monday evening, signed by people of all parties, to express their disapprobation of the action of the Commissioners, is being circulated.

An Artesian Well at Jacksonville.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 15.—For some time the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway Company has been boring for water near its depots in this city. This afternoon, when reaching a depth of 110 feet, a stream of soft, clear water was reached, which rushed up through the four inch iron tube to the height of 40 feet. Up to this evening the flow of water is unabated in volume and force. Should the fountain prove inexhaustible, the question of a water supply for the city of Jacksonville will have been solved. Thousands of citizens visited the well this afternoon, and are jubilant over what they believe to be a grand artesian well in our midst.

The Tyndale Tragedy.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 15.—Governor Palmer has pardoned from the Penitentiary in this State, with a view to his arrest, one James Canedy, against whom a chain of testimony has been wrought which points to him as one of the murderers of the Hon. Sharon Tyndale. Canedy was arrested soon after the murder in Morgan County, tried and sent to the Penitentiary for one year for playing the confidence game. His term is, therefore, about to expire. Immediately upon his discharge, to-day, from the prison he will be arrested by an officer from the city, and brought here for trial. The case has been worked up under the direction of Governor Palmer and Hon. O. M. Morrison, of this city, who have given their personal attention to the collecting of testimony. Mr. Charles T. Askins, a shrewd farmer, living in St. Clair County, obtained the clue, and has been constantly at work in collecting the facts to make up the testimony, for three months. The great mystery which has hung over the death of Mr. Tyndale for more than a year may now be cleared up, and that, too, after the detectives had abandoned the case as hopeless.

WASHINGTON.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day appointed James A. Garfield, of Ohio, Commissioner to remove the Flathead Indians of Bitter Root Valley, Montana, to the General Reservation in the same Territory.

THE NEW HOMESTEAD LAW.

Regulations under the new Soldiers' and Sailors' Homestead law and Mining act will be distributed in a few days by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, which commenced on June 6, closed to-day. Sixty candidates were examined, but the report of the Board as to how many were qualified for admission has not yet been received at the Navy Yard. The practice ship Constellation, with the third and fourth classes from the Naval Academy, has sailed from Annapolis for a summer cruise along the coast. The second class has been granted leave of absence, and the graduating class will be ordered to sea on various vessels of the navy.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

to-day were $427,550; for the month to date, $7,122,628; for the fiscal year, $126,369,776. The returns for the fiscal year to date have already exceeded the estimates for the entire fiscal year. It is probable that additional receipts up to June 30 will reach fully $5,000,000.

POLITICAL.

CARL SCHURZ TO SUPPORT GREELEY.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The signature of General Schurz appended to the call for a conference of the opponents of Grant, to be held at New York on June 22, has provoked much comment, some supposing that it indicated opposition on his part to the Cincinnati ticket, and Democratic opponents of Greeley and partisans of Grant have taken some comfort from this announcement. These speculations are, however, unfounded. It is certain that General Schurz, the night before he left this city, declared his purpose to support Greeley, and also that he would address the Liberal Convention, to be held shortly at Springfield, Illinois, in behalf of the Cincinnati platform and nominees. He will go to the conference at New York, in no unfriendly spirit to Mr. Greeley, but with the object of removing the difficulties and objections which some others entertain.

THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Nearly every journal in the city to-day discusses the manifesto from Schurz, Bryant, and Cox, coming to divers conclusions in relation thereto.

The *Post*, this evening, which should know something of the subject, since Mr. Bryant is one of the signers of the call, makes the following editorial remarks:

"The *Tribune* is aghast at finding out that there really were men who not only go to Cincinnati on false pretences, but say so; that when they said Reform and Purity, they meant Reform and purity; that they really did not mean to cheat anybody, and that they have not the slightest intention of quietly sitting down contented to be cheated. The Cincinnati Convention, so far as a great minority of its members were concerned, was for a lofty and noble purpose. In the hands of the majority, who gathered there with quite other motives, it turned out an impudent imposition and a monstrous fraud. The question is, What shall be done about it? If anybody really thinks the Cincinnati Convention did a wise thing and answered its legitimate purpose, such persons have nothing to do but support its candidates. It is those who hold that that Convention did not do its legitimate work, who will have nothing to do with the men it nominated, who want to come together for further consideration. What the gentlemen who are to come together next week may say or do, neither they nor we, nor anybody else, can tell; but they will not make that meeting a meeting for the ratification of the nominations at Cincinnati. Whatever else they may do, they certainly will not do that. They have been made fools of once by others, and they do not propose to come together now with a deliberate intention of making fools of themselves, in precisely the same way. The meeting is called with a purpose, whereas it would be called without one, if those who signed the call could possibly reconcile themselves to what has been done at Cincinnati."

The *World*, to-day tells Mr. Greeley that the Democrats contribute nine-tenths of the votes necessary to elect Greeley and Brown. The Democracy must insist on a pledge that the Cabinet shall be Democratic throughout. "Mr. Greeley has said," continues the *World*, "if we are not misinformed, that he will offer the Secretaryship of State to Charles Francis Adams, and make Mr. Trumbull Attorney General in case he is elected. There could be no better appointments on the score of personal fitness, but the effect would be to give the Liberal Republicans three-eighths of the Executive influence. But Mr. Greeley would not even stop here. So with Adams as Secretary of State, Fenton at the head of the Treasury, Trumbull as Attorney General, and Montgomery Blair as Postmaster General, there would be four Republicans in the Cabinet against three Democrats. Of course this is a kind of an arrangement which the Democratic party would not stand."

The *Herald* devotes a two-column editorial to arguing that Messrs. Schurz, Cox, and others, cannot honorably go back on Greeley, after their active participation in the Cincinnati Convention.

LIBERAL RATIFICATION MEETING AT ANDERSON, IND.

ANDERSON, Ind., June 15.—A large and enthusiastic ratification meeting of the Democracy and Liberal Republicans is now being held in the Court House square, which is brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. Speeches have been made by Colonels J. M. Dickson, W. C. Fleming, H. D. Thompson, and W. R. Pierce. Colonel Thomas N. Stillwell is now addressing the large audience in a masterly effort, and his remarks will carry conviction to the minds of many of his old Republican friends, who but await the recognition of Greeley at Baltimore to avow themselves supporters of "Old Honesty." As between Greeley and an honest administration and Grant and corruption, the Democracy and Liberals of Madison County will give 1,500 majority for Greeley.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Senators Wilson and Trumbull visited the Liberal headquarters yesterday.

DETROIT, Mich., June 15.—The *Daily Union* this afternoon publishes a call for a Greeley and Brown ratification meeting, next Monday night, signed by about a thousand of the leading Democrats of this city. It will be addressed by G. V. N. Lothrop, C. I. Walker, and others.

The Republican State Nominating Convention, has been called to meet at Lansing, July 31.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—A special despatch sent hence to a Chicago paper says N. B. Judd has been strongly recommended to President Grant as successor to Colonel McLean, Collector of the port of Chicago by Messrs. Logan and Farwell, and there is no doubt that he will be appointed.

BOSTON, June 15.—The Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District have chosen Leopold Morse and Oliver Stevens, both of Boston, delegates to the Baltimore Convention, without instructions.

ELGIN, Ill., June 15.—The Republican Congressional caucus held here to-day resulted in sending two delegations to Geneva next week—one for and one opposed to Farnsworth.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—The Democratic Convention for the city and county to-day appointed delegates to the State Convention, and instructed them to vote for delegates to the Baltimore Convention who favor the endorsement of Greeley and Brown.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Several Lives Lost—Many Persons Injured.

MCGREGOR, Iowa, June 15.—Raft-boat D. A. McDonald, under command of Wall, Bigelow, passed here about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and when nearly opposite North McGregor, her boilers exploded and blew all above the boiler-deck into fragments. The hull immediately sunk in about sixteen feet of water. The Alamakee, a transfer boat between Prairie du Chien and McGregor, fortunately was at the landing at North McGregor, and immediately went to the assistance of the sufferers, and picked up eight of the crew, five of whom were seriously wounded, and two of them have since died. It is not definitely known how many were on board at the time of the accident, and it is impossible to ascertain at present, as the Captain and owner of the boat remained in St. Louis. As near as we can make out from the stories of those saved, there must have been between twenty-nine and thirty-five. The following is a list: Jack Kelly, killed; Daniel Hoegh, of La Crosse, fatally injured—since died; Lawson, of La Crosse, badly hurt; Charlie Patterson, La Crosse, badly; Pat. Kelly, Amboy, badly; James Morrison; St. Charles, scalded slightly; Spencer Rice, Trempeleau, slightly; Jacob Hanley, Wisconsin, slight; Sam Johnson, La Crosse, slightly; Wall. Bigelow, acting Captain, slightly; J. Lynch, the cook, of La Crosse, uninjured; Crow, probably killed and cannot be found; Patsy Flanagan, killed; Thomas Riley, uninjured; Mike Dowell, cook, of LaCrosse, and John Martin, second pilot, of LaCrosse, killed; Robert Solomon, second engineer, who was on duty at the time of the explosion, and reported to be among the killed, has since turned up, badly scalded and bruised, but not seriously injured. The engineer on duty says that he was attending carefully to his duty, and had tried the water not more than three minutes before the explosion, and found water in the top gauges. He seems to think the boiler was very inferior, and cannot account for the explosion. The crew of the Natronia are dragging the river now, but as yet have recovered but one man, whom it is impossible to identify.

International Young Men's Christian Association.

LOWELL, Mass., June 15.—In the Young Men's Christian Association Convention to-day, after prayer, the Committee on Resolutions made its report.

The first resolution was offered by Mr. Chaplin, of Winchester, pronouncing total abstinence a test for membership.

The second was offered by Mr. Cook, of Milford, that the use of tobacco is inconsistent with the highest type of Christianity.

Some remarks on the resolution were offered, but the Chair said that, as objection had been made, the report must go over as unfinished business.

Mr. Barney read a paper from the Executive Committee accepting, after the action of the Convention last evening. It was cheeringly received.

Mr. Gordon, of Northampton, read the resolution which caused so much commotion yesterday, pledging the efforts of the Association to place the Bible in every Catholic family.

Mr. Cowdry, of Detroit, by special leave, made an address returning thanks for the generous aid furnished sufferers in the West by the destructive fires. His descriptive account of sufferings was very touching.

The question whether a Secretary should collect dues was discussed, Mr. Sike, of Cleveland, stating that he opposed devolving such work on the Secretary. The subject was postponed to a future hour.

On roll call for subscriptions for memorial expenses, copies of proceedings, and the *Association Monthly*, Boston gave $200 and New York $1,000. Great indifference to taking the *Monthly* is shown; many societies plead heavy indebtedness, Detroit could not give as much as usual on account of its heavy expenses in aid of sufferers by the fire.

In considering the choice of place for the next convention, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Germantown, Pa., Providence, R. I., and San Francisco were prominently mentioned. The latter place, however, was unanimously fixed upon.

The Committee on Resolutions reported it inexpedient to adopt a resolution relating to sending the Bible into schools, on the ground that it is not within the sphere of this Convention to make an official declaration on any topic which does not relate directly to the work of Evangelization among young men by agencies appropriate to their own organization, citing the report of the Sixteenth Annual Convention at Washington, D. C. This and other resolutions promise an exciting meeting this afternoon.

LOWELL, Mass., June 15.—At the afternoon session of the Young Men's Christian Association, a provision for a Standing Committee on Credentials was adopted.

Unfinished business on the table was then taken up. The prohibition of the use of tobacco was discussed, and was finally left, as provided for by the Convention of 1869, to the discretion of members, although the general feeling of the meeting was that no good Christian would use it, coupled with which was a resolution making total abstinence a test of membership. An amendment to the old rule of 1869, that the word "temperance" be struck out, and "total abstinence" be substituted, was passed.

Dr. English, of New Jersey, and Messrs. Miller and Carr, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Roane, Hamilton, and others, participated in the debate.

Mr. Rand, of South Seabrook, N. H., wanted the rule to apply both to rum and tobacco. The amendment was passed.

The secretary question was brought up and discussed at great length. Mr. Nelson, of Toledo, O., spoke of having in his city young lady assistants, who visited boarding-houses and ascertained particulars about young men, which enabled the Secretary to report to clergymen and other societies if members transferred their relations to other places.

Many important questions which had been expected to come up were left in abeyance.

After a shaking of hands, speeches, songs, and prayers, the Convention adjourned.

THE TREATY.

Meeting of the Tribunal of Arbitration, at Geneva.

GENEVA, June 15.—The Tribunal for the arbitration of the Alabama Claims met at noon, to-day, at the Hotel de Ville, all the members being present, as follows: Count Sclopis, representing the King of Italy, President of the Court; Charles Francis Adams, Arbitrator on the part of the United States; Alexander Cockburn, representing Great Britain; Jacob Staempfli, representing the Swiss Government; Baron Deltajuba, representative of the Emperor of Brazil.

Summaries of the proofs and arguments in support of the cases of England and the United States were transmitted to the Arbitrators by the respective agents of the two countries—Lord Tenderden and J. C. B. Davis. The Court of Arbitration soon after adjourned to Monday next at 2 p. m.

Further, than is above stated, the proceedings of the tribunal are kept absolutely secret.

LONDON, June 15.—Despatches from Geneva announce the presence, in that city, of all the members of the Geneva Board of Arbitration. The American counsel and agent were closeted yesterday with Charles Francis Adams. It is reported in some quarters, and contradicted in others, that Count Sclopis, President of the Tribunal, will propose an adjournment. Geneva is gaily decorated with flags. An absolute failure of the Arbitration is not apprehended by either side.

NEW YORK, June 15.—A special despatch from Geneva, dated midnight, says: One of the Commissioners has just informed me that nothing is at present known as to what answer the arbitrators will give to the English demand for adjournment. It is probable that an opportunity will be given to state the matters of difference before the Arbitrators. Neither side now apprehend failure. The time of meeting of the Arbitrators has been postponed until the arrival of the mail train late in the afternoon.

The Wisconsin University.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 15.—The Examinations of the State University, in progress during the week past, are nearly completed, and have shown a high degree of scholarship. There will be thirty-one gentleman and five lady graduates from the University proper, and some sixty applicants, including nine ladies, have been examined for admission, a few of whom fail to pass. Of a law class numbering twenty-six, all but two passed examination, and will receive a diploma. The celebration of class-day was inaugurated by the senior class of the State University, who had a large procession from the Capitol to the University, where several short addresses and poems were delivered. An elm tree was planted, and other exercises took place.

Grand Railway Scheme.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 15.—Articles between the New York and Western Railroad Company—a corporation organized and empowered to build a road through Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio—and the Continental Railroad of Pennsylvania, was filed with the Secretary of State this morning. It will be known hereafter as the Continental Railway Company. Jas. E. Abbott, of Rock Island, and Hon. E. V. Bronson, of Kewanee, are the Directors from Illinois. Officers: Edward Dodge, President; Hon. E. V. Bronson, Vice President for Illinois; Silas M. Hibbard, Treasurer; Joseph M. Coleman, Secretary. The consolidated companies are to maintain local organizations, with an office in each State, and these local organizations are to carry out contracts for building with the Central Railway Construction Company. The consolidated Board may create an Advisory Board in Europe, office at London, under the name of the London Board of the Continental Railway. The capital stock is $100,000,000, shares $100 each. The organization will build a grand trunk line from New York City to Council Bluffs, with lateral branches.

The Boston Peace Jubilee.

BOSTON, June 15.—Preparations for the inauguration on Monday next of the "World's Peace Jubilee and International Musical Festival" are complete, and Bostonians are jubilant over the anticipated success of the Hub's hub-bub. A majority of the musical societies and organizations, vocal and instrumental, which are to participate, have already arrived, and the balance of these, along with untold thousands of visitors, are now *en route* to the musical Mecca, crowding each incoming train and boat to its utmost capacity. All the leading journals of the country will be represented, and at 11 o'clock on Monday morning a reception at Parent Hall has been tendered them by the Mayor and Committee of Arrangements. At three o'clock Monday afternoon the formal opening of the fortnight's festival will occur.

Gettysburg Cemetery.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., June 15.—At the annual meeting of the Directors of the Battlefield Memorial Association, Governor Geary presiding, a Committee was appointed to invite the submission of plans, specifications, and proposals for the erection of indication obelisks or monuments, intended to designate and explain the position and movements of the corps, divisions and other important commands of the two armies during the battle of Gettysburg.

These plans and proposals will be laid before the meeting to be held on July 2. A resolution was unanimously passed to exclude partisan sectional spirit from the indications and to make it purely a scientific work. Governor Geary was re-elected President.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The races over the new mile track on the Riverside Driving Park, at Ottawa, Ill., will open on June 26 and continue three days.

—R. B. Swain, late Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, died yesterday from the effects of laudanum, which he is believed to have taken by mistake.

—Decoration day ceremonies were yesterday observed in the cemeteries of Detroit. At Elmwood, Sylvester Larned delivered an address, and Will M. Carleton read a poem.

—The funeral of James Cady, of Lasalle, Ill., took place yesterday.

—A young man named Samuel Wingate, of Tivoli, Ill., was drowned at Peoria on Friday night.

—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and other roads, agree to sell tickets at one and one-fifth fare to the Sunday School Convention to be held at Aurora, Ill., June 18, 19, and 20.

—Mr. Dakin, ex Lord Mayor of London, was yesterday received by the Detroit Board of Trade, addresses being delivered by President Garrison, Hon. G. V. N. Lothrop, and others.

—Judge Busteed, of Alabama, has confirmed the sale of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, and ordered the assignees in bankruptcy to deliver the road to the State authorities.

—Louisville was thrown into a terrible state of excitement last-night by a mad dog, which raged through the streets, biting ten or twelve persons, including several little children. Some of the bitten were badly torn by the animal.

The National Saengerfest.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—A large number of delegates from the different Societies in attendance at the Saengerfest assembled at the hall this morning, and transacted some business; forty-three Societies were represented. A motion to hold the National Saengerfest every fifth year, instead of every second year, was tabled. A motion to allow each Society one delegate for every twelve members, instead of two delegates for each Society, was adopted. Cleveland, Ohio, was selected as the place for holding the next Saengerfest.

Street Railway Injunction.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The Court of Common Pleas has granted a continuance of the injunction to restrain the Union Passenger Railroad Company from building two additional tracks on Market street. The Court decided that the illegal adjournment of the House for more than three days, without consent of the Senate, did not work a dissolution of the Assembly, as the minority had power to meet and enforce the attendance of absentees.

AMUSEMENTS.

New York Circus.

From the Hippotheatron Iron Buildings, Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music, New York City.
L. B. LENT .... Director



West Side, Four Days.
June 17, 18, 19 and 20.
Madison and Elizabeth-sts.
Exhibitions Afternoon and Evening.
Admission, 50c; children under 10 years, 25c.
☞ For the accommodation of families tickets will be sold at STREEL'S DRUG STORE, 50 West Madison-st., corner of Clinton.

It should be distinctly understood that this establishment is
The Only First-class Circus!
In America permanently established in a large city, conducted in Metropolitan style, and which has acquired a Metropolitan reputation.
The 5 best Riders in America,
AND THE MOST COMPLETE
CIRCUS TROUPE IN THE WORLD!
The highly sensational legendary spectacle of
Jack, the Giant Killer
Will conclude each Entertainment.
BOSWELL'S BRASS AND REED BAND
Continues a feature of the New York Circus.
Lent's New York Circus will exhibit in MILWAUKEE, June 21 and 22.

The World's Peace Jubilee
AND
International Musical Festival,
AT BOSTON,
From June 17 to July 4, 1872.
Commencing Daily at 3 o'clock p. m.
THE GRANDEST SERIES OF CONCERTS ever given—introducing the best works of the Great Masters, and the music of all nations.
THE NEW AND THE OLD WORLD unite in singing the song of UNIVERSAL PEACE.
A MAMMOTH COLISEUM, erected especially for this occasion.
GREAT CHORUS OF TWENTY THOUSAND VOICES, comprising one hundred and eighty choral societies.
TWO THOUSAND INSTRUMENTS, in Grand Orchestra and Military Band.
A MAGNIFICENT BOUQUET OF ARTISTS, One Hundred and Fifty of the best American Vocalists.
THE MOST POWERFUL ORGAN EVER CONSTRUCTED.
MADAME PESCHKA LEUTNER, the greatest living Soprano.
By permission of Her Majesty's Government, the CELEBRATED BAND OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS, of London, Mr. Dan. Godfrey, Bandmaster.
MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD, Famous throughout the world as the Queen of Pianists.
By permission of Emperor William of Germany, The Best Band of the Imperial Army, known as "Kaiser Franz Grenadier Regiment Band."
JOHANN STRAUSS, The Eminent Composer and Conductor.
By permission of President Thiers and the French Government, the Celebrated GARDE REPUBLICAINE BAND, of Paris. One of the Best Military Bands in Europe.
FRANZ ABT, The eminent Composer and Conductor, author of "When the Swallows Homeward Fly."
THE IRISH NATIONAL BAND, the greatest Band ever organized in Old Ireland.
MADAME ERMINIA RUDERSDORFF, the celebrated Soprano of London.
Grand Professional OPERATIC CHORUS, German, English, Italian and French Opera Choruses combined.
HERR FRANZ BENDELL, the Eminent German Pianist.
By permission of the Government of the United States THE CELEBRATED MARINE BAND.
Emperor William's Imperial Household CORNET QUARTETTE.
By universal desire THE ANVIL CHORUS, with accompaniment of One Hundred Anvils, by the Boston Fire Department.
THE NATIONAL AIRS OF ALL COUNTRIES by Twenty Thousand Voices, Two Thousand Instruments, the Great Organ, Drum and Trumpet Corps, all the bells of Boston, Infantry and Artillery accompaniment.
The whole forming the
The Grandest Musical Demonstration
the world has ever known, under the supervision of committees comprising the most eminent citizens of Boston.
The concerts during the first week will be on a grander scale than thereafter.
SEASON TICKETS, transferable, admitting to all the Concerts, FIFTY DOLLARS EACH, including reserved seats, now ready; and tickets for single admission to each entertainment, during the first week, FIVE DOLLARS, with reserved seats, may be had upon application, personally or by letter, to A. P. PECK, Music Hall, Boston.
Diagrams of seats in the Coliseum for sale at Music Hall.
Per order of the Executive Committee,
HENRY G. PARKER, Secretary.

NIXON'S CIRCUS,
Clinton-st., near Washington.
MONDAY, JUNE 17, AND DURING THE WEEK,
CINDERELLA!
Afternoons only,
BY 75 BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN!
ALL THE GREAT STARS!!
Ling Look, Yamadiva, Geraldine, Leopold, Commodore Foote and Sister, and the Incomparable Circus Company, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
NEW PRICES:—Family Circle, 25c; Dress Circle Chairs, 50c; Reserved Chairs, 75c. Box Office open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOHNNY THOMPSON, The Greatest Protean Artist the World has ever known, in his great Sensational Drama, in which he sustains, in the most wonderful manner, Twelve Different Characters. Jack Norton—A Wayward Youth; Molly McGormly—An Irish Domestic; Jacob Hansmuller—A German Clarionet Player; Bill the Buster—One of the B'hoys; Moses Levi Cohen—An Old Clothes Man; Shanghi—A Chinaman; Pat Charley; Josephus Orange Blossom—A Culled Pussun; Dennis McNulty—An Irish Musician; Ann Eliza Jane; Antome Barsaldi—An Italian Harper; Mr. Scewenboven—A Country Gentleman—Mr. JOHNNY THOMPSON.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Col. J. H. WOOD .... Proprietor
BENEFIT OF MR. CHARLES WYNDHAM.
Monday evening, June 17,
MARBLE HEART.
Raphael .... Mr. W. G. Taylor
Marco .... Mrs Anna Cowell
(Who have kindly volunteered their services)
Volage (first time) .... Mr. Chas. Wyndham
Mr. Wyndham begs to acknowledge his obligations also to those ladies and gentlemen of his company who, to make the engagement unusually brilliant, have kindly consented to play parts inferior to the line of business they are engaged for.
Seats can be secured by telegram.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.
JUNE 17, AND DURING THE WEEK, THE
GREAT EMERSON
California Minstrels!
Billy Emerson, J. H. Milburn, Reynold Brothers, Harry Stanwood, Fayette Welch, and a host of talent.
☞ See small bills.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
Monster Combination of Minstrel Artists.
JOHNSON and POWERS in new Songs and Dances. First week of the Black Statues. Tricks of Illusion, and Obeying Orders.
R. H. Holley's grand Allegorical Picture of Progress will shortly be produced. Due notice will be given of the first appearance of the original and world-renowned Japanese Tommy.
SATURDAY—Grand Matinee.

CHAS. MAC EVOY'S HIBERNICON.
Every Night at Burlington Hall. New Songs, Dances, and Sketches, and the new and laughable episode of
IRISH HEARTS.
The unrivalled Mountain, Lake, and River Scenery of Ireland. Admission 50 cents; Back seats 25 cents.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

JUNE RACES AT JOLIET, ILL.
On the NEW FAIR GROUND TRACK,
Commencing TUESDAY, June 18, and continuing four days.
PURSES, $4,500.
Three races each day, commencing at 2 p. m.; 33 horses have been nominated and entries are still coming in.
WM. E. HENRY, General Manager.

MISCELLANEOUS.
OMAHA GRAND GIFT CONCERT.
A chance to win a fortune at a meeting of the citizens for the drawing of the
MERCY HOSPITAL LEGAL ENTERPRISE.
Time fixed for June 27. Only 3,500 tickets remain unsold. Price, $3 each, or two for $5. Sent by express C. O. D., or by mail. Endorsed by the Governor and best citizens of Nebraska.
Address MESSRS. PATTEE & GARDINER, Omaha, Neb.

GREAT CLOSING SALE
OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
FOR TEN DAYS.
ALEX. DRAKE, 178 W. Madison-st.

AMUSEMENTS.
MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
FOR TWO WEEKS,
Commencing Monday, June 17.
EMERSON'S
CALIFORNIA
MINSTRELS,
FROM THE
Alhambra Theatre, San Francisco, California.
T. Maguire & Billy Emerson, Sole Props. & Managers.
C. A. Boyd, Musical Director.
TALENT:
BILLY EMERSON, The Brightest Star upon the Ethiopian Stage.
FAYETTE WELCH, The Little King of Comedians.
CHAS. HEYWOOD, Female Vocalist, possessing a voice equal to any Prima Donna in the World.
HARRY STANWOOD, The man that makes remarks with his Banjo.
M. AINSLEY SCOTT, The Great Basso Profundo and Interlocutor.
THE REYNOLDS BROS., The unrivalled Song and Dance Men of the World.
C. S. FREDERICKS, The Popular Balladist.
S. HOLDSWORTH, The Celebrated Australian Tenor.
HORNCASTLE, The Renowned Tenor, from London and Australia.
OUR ORCHESTRA,
Of Ten Solo Performers:
E. BUTLER, Solo Flute, late of Parepa-Rosa Troupe.
E. LEFEBRE, Solo Clarinet & Saxaphone, late of Nilsson Troupe.
A. BENT, Solo Cornet, from the Alhambra, London.
JOHN HARVEY, Solo Trombone, late of Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.
FRED LINDEN, Second Violin.
DICK WILLIS, The Celebrated American Cornetist.
GUSTAV WILHELM, Contra Basso.
W. F. GRANT, Viola.
D. STANTON, Tympani and Drums.
C. A. BOYD, The Popular Leader and Musical Director.
Prices as usual. Look out for Programmes.

AUCTION SALES.
BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.
1 and 2 Randolph st., corner Michigan-av.
On WEDNESDAY, June 19th,
We shall offer at auction, by catalogue, at 9½ a. m., a large lot of fresh
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLE
BOOTS, SHOES,
AND SLIPPERS,
Direct from manufacturers,
TO BE CLOSED OUT AT ONCE.
Also, 50 Cases Assorted Goods,
The last of a jobber's stock, that must be sold.
Men's Serge, Canvas, Goat, and Calf Wear,
In great variety will be offered.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

Special Auction Sale,
On THURSDAY, June 20, at 9½ a. m., of
20 crates White Granite Crockery, in open lots.
150 packages Assorted Glassware.
50 rolls Assorted Carpets.
50 dozen Fine Pol. Shovels.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
31 West Washington-st.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc., at auction, on Monday, June 17, at 10 o'clock, at Dwelling No. 81 West Washington-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Residence Lots
IN ENGLEWOOD,
Fronting on Halsted and Other Streets,
AT AUCTION.
On MONDAY Afternoon, June 17, at 2½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal st., between Madison and Washington.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOTS & SHOES
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY Morning, June 18, at 9½ o'clock. Sale on third floor.

NEW BUGGIES,
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY Morning, June 19, at 10 o'clock.

DRY GOODS,
Ready-Made Clothing, Linens, Dress Goods, Notions, etc.,
At auction, on THURSDAY Morning, June 20, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents.
Homes for All.
No Money Down.
GREAT AUCTION SALE
Of 384 Residence Lots.
Washington Heights,
On Monday, June 17, at 2 o'Clock p. m.,
At West Side Opera House, Nos. 99 and 101 West Randolph-st., by
C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.
Will be sold 384 lots, in Blocks 1, 2, 7 and 8, in the n e ¼ of Hitt's Subdivision of s e ¼ of Sec. 5, 37, 14, fronting on Halsted, Peoria, Sangamon, and other streets, within half a mile of Dummy Track of the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The lots are high and dry, and easy of access from the city. Twenty-four passenger trains daily by the C. R. I. & Pacific, and the Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. Louis Railroad, and four Dummy Trains each way. Commutation fare 15c.
Terms of Sale Unprecedented,
Placing it within the reach of all to obtain a home. NO CASH DOWN. Payments to be made in 5 equal annual payments with interest at 8 per cent per annum. Title perfect; abstracts of title furnished. Plats of property can be seen at our office.
C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers, 386 Wabash-av.

GREAT AUCTION SALE!
ATWOOD PLACE,
Riverside, Ill., near Chicago. D. A. Gage's Stock Farm,
JUNE 19 AND 20, 1872.
FAST TROTTERS.
Clara G., Ida May, John H., Zuliska, Nourmahal, John A. Rice, A. W. Richmond, Rose Standish, Early Bird, Mavis, Leland, Mrs. Williams, Juliet, Spring Time, Etc.
RACE HORSES.
Malcolm, Van (formerly Blinkiron), Burnbrace, Craigie-burn, Scottish Knight, all by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Two-year old filly out of Princess, very promising.
LOGAN, a first class Hambletonian Stallion.
Stallions, brood mares, and colts of the most fashionable thoroughbred and trotting strains, and of fine form. Terms, cash or its equivalent.
MAJOR C. W. BARKER, Of N. Y. Tattersalls, Auctioneer.
A Hundred Tons of Good Hay, Wagons, Sulkeys, Harness, Farming Tools, Etc.
A special train will be run from the C., B. & Q. Depot, foot of Lake st., the mornings of the sale, returning to the city in the evening.
Tickets for the train on application at the office of the Sherman House, Madison st., and at the depot at 9 o'clock a. m.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
Dry Goods and Clothing,
Carpets, Boots and Shoes, Notions, and Straw Goods
AT AUCTION,
At 148 Michigan-av., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 19, at half-past 9 o'clock.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES
Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, at James Brennan's Chicago Horse Market, Nos. 213, 215 and 217 West Twelfth-st., corner of Desplaines-st. Good stabling. JAMES BRENNAN, Auctioneer.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.
FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 49 South Desplaines-st.

SEWING MACHINES.
GROVER & BAKER'S
Sewing Machines.
New Improved Shuttle Stitch MACHINES.
Old Favorite Elastic Stitch MACHINES.
SALESROOMS,
96 West Randolph and 127 East Eighteenth-sts.

REAL ESTATE.
HALF ACRE LOTS.
A half-acre equals five building lots, and is sold at $600; $50 cash down, and $50 semi-annually. This gives 5 or 6 years' time, or it can be paid up, and a deed made whenever desired by the purchaser.
Lots situated close to station on R. I. R. R., half-way between Englewood and Washington Heights; 18 feet above Chicago level; soil the best of garden land. Several trains per day, one reaching the city a quarter before 7 a. m., and leaving at 6:15 p. m.
Parties desiring to build, can be accommodated. There is nothing superior to it in or about the city for a home, or for investment.
A ride to the property will satisfy the most exacting as to its beauty and desirability. SISSON & NEWMAN, Room 5, 70 East Madison-st.

GENERAL NOTICE.
THE CINCINNATI & TERRE HAUTE
Railway Company,
Desirous of arresting the attention of manufacturers to the advantage of locating manufacturing establishments upon the line of their railway, will give to any rolling mill or blast furnace company so locating forty (40) acres of ground for works, and the coal in one hundred (100) acres of Clay or Owen County, Indiana, block coal field; the ore from one hundred (100) acres of the Hardin, Pope, or Massac County, Illinois, brown hematite beds, and agree to furnish them with all orders for merchant iron required for the railway's use for a period of two years.
To any rail car manufactory located upon its line, they will give twenty acres of ground required for works, the timber from 100 acres of the best oak timbered land in Owen County, and an order for 1,000 cars to commence work upon.
To any car wheel foundry or axle forge, the necessary grounds for works, and liberal orders for their products in kind.
To all other manufacturing establishments ample facilities in the locating and successful prosecuting of their works.
Circulars descriptive of the manufacturing points upon the line of the railway will be mailed to any address upon application to
MATT. P. WOOD, Gen'l Sup't C. & T. H. R. R., Terre Haute, Ind.

FINANCIAL.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL,
$5,000,000 IN GOLD!
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.
THIS COMPANY will loan for long periods on Real Estate, improved or in course of improvement, in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen:
Wm F. Coolbaugh, Esq., Chairman;
Solomon A. Smith, Esq., Wirt Dexter, Esq.,
Henry W. King, Esq., Heman G. Powers, Esq.
Applications received and terms furnished at the Office of the Company, S. W. corner Madison and State-sts., Rooms 2 and 3.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.
Chicago, June 1, 1872.

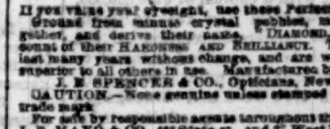
Office of the County Treasurer, Cook County, Ill., Chicago, June 8, 1872.
COOK CO. BONDS
Bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, can be bought at par at the County Treasurer's Office, East Wing Court House.
J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer.

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Against New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago Insurance Companies. T. L. MILLER, Room 8 Central Union Block, 265 East Madison st.

MEDICAL.
COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
No. 186 West Madison street, corner of Halsted street. Founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has diplomas both from American and European colleges, which are to be seen in his office. His Medical Institute is the finest and most complete of anything of the kind in the Western States, with separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen. He has devoted the last twenty years exclusively to the treatment of chronic and special diseases, and his reputation is Union wide as being the most skilful of any physician in the Western country in the treatment of chronic disease and nervous debility. Send for book on woman and her diseases, also for gentlemen; all free for three cent stamp. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.
All female difficulties treated with success. Consultation free and confidential. Address all letters to Dr. J. C. COBURN, No. 186 West Madison-st., corner Halsted-st., Chicago, Illinois.

THE GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER is sold at the spring at the following rates: Three-gallon demijohns, $3.50 each. Six-gallon demijohns, $5.00 each. Cases of two dozen quart bottles, $6.00 each. If the neighboring druggists do not keep it, invalids may have it sent from the spring by Railroad or Adams' Express, by enclosing Post Office Money Orders or checks. Physicians and Clergymen supplied for their own use with three-gallon demijohns at $2.50 each; six-gallon demijohns at $3.50 each; with cases of two dozen quarts at $5.50 each. Medical and clerical vocation must be certified by nearest Postmaster, or other responsible parties. Address WHITNEY BROS., 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECTACLES.
MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.



If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses. Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS AND BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.
CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.
For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 488 State-st., and 27 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.
INMAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 13, 10 a. m.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ...... Saturday, June 15, 12 noon.
CITY OF BRISTOL ...... Thursday, June 20, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ...... Saturday, June 22, 2 p. m.
CITY OF NEW YORK ...... Thursday, June 27, 11 a. m.
CITY OF PARIS ...... Saturday, June 29, 1 p. m.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. First Cabin ...... $75; To London ...... 80; To Paris ...... 90.
Payable in Currency. Steerage ...... [illegible]; To London ...... [illegible]; To Paris ...... [illegible].
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or
FRANCIS C. BROWN, 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.
From New York. Java ...... June 19; China ...... June 26; Russia ...... July 3.
From New York. Parthia ...... June 22; Calabria ...... June 29; Abyssinia ...... July 6.
And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold.
Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.
Steerage Passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, [illegible] State-st. and 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temporary Line of Steamships. Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to THE PERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 11 Billiter-st., London; DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that I have this day formed a copartnership with Mr. JACOB LINDAUER, under the firm name of
EMANUEL BRUNSWICK & CO.
For the manufacture of
Billiard Tables, Carondelet Tables, etc.
My facilities for manufacturing will be greatly increased, and the business will be conducted on a much larger scale than heretofore. Old friends and patrons, and the public in general, will be cordially welcomed.
EMANUEL BRUNSWICK.
JACOB LINDAUER.
Chicago, June 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between Duncan D. Sinclair and Luman R. More, under the firm name of Sinclair & More, is dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm to be paid to, and all the liabilities thereof paid by, the Sinclair & Arkins Company, who are alone authorized to settle the same.
LUMAN R. MORE.
DUNCAN D. SINCLAIR.
Chicago, June 13, 1872.

The Chicago Tribune.

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Monday Morning, June 17, 1872.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

Reduced Rates for The Weekly Chicago Tribune for the Campaign.

The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

One copy	$0.50
Ten copies	4.50
Twenty-five copies	10.00

Send in your orders.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

THE "NATION" AND MR. GREELEY.

The *Nation* of June 13 says:

What are honest men to do now? Well, if there is nothing else offered, if the Democratic Convention commits the absurdity of raising "the old white hat" as its standard at Baltimore, the only thing for Republicans of our way of thinking to do is to choose the less of two evils, and vote for General Grant. We expect no improvement in the Administration from him; we do not look at his hands for the removal of any of the existing abuses; we know of no answer to any of the weighty and reasonable objections made to his Administration; but we do know, as near as may be, what he will do; we know, at least, the worst he will do. The probabilities are, that, the temptations connected with renomination over, he will on many points change for the better. Moreover—and this is the most important point of all—if he is re-elected, there will be no general redistribution of offices and no financial disturbance. What Greeley will do, and what the motley crew whom he would lead to Washington would do, nobody knows.

The *Nation* is one of the journals which were influential in producing the Cincinnati Convention. The arguments it employed to that end were broad and far-reaching, co-extensive with the nation and the nation's life. They were not bottomed in the narrow idea of anything-to-beat-Grant, than which nothing could be more untenable or idiotic. They were grounded on the thought that certain reforms were needed which could not be accomplished by a party which was organized solely to put down the Rebellion and abolish Slavery. It said, in substance, that such a party must go on putting down the Rebellion and abolishing Slavery to the end of the chapter, and that nothing else could be expected from it. This was the expression of a great idea, which, whether original with the *Nation* or not, was true, and was especially applicable to the present condition of the United States.

We regret that the *Nation* should have departed from this fine conception of the present needs of the country. We regret that, in so departing, it should adopt phrases not hitherto common in its columns,—such as "raising the old white hat" at Baltimore. This is no better than the jargon which the *Nation* condemns in the daily press. It is the expression, in coarse language, of intense and exaggerated contempt for Mr. Greeley; and it requires some fact or facts to sustain it, of sufficient magnitude to overtop the arguments previously advanced by the *Nation*, that, in the present condition of the country,—the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution having been adopted, and all organized opposition to them having ceased,—there is something to be done which the two old parties, from the very nature of their being, cannot do. No such facts have been adduced by the *Nation*. No facts have been adduced either to overtop those arguments, or to justify the contempt which the *Nation* seeks to express for Mr. Greeley under the contemptuous phrase, "old white hat."

The attitude of the *Nation* is as lame in logic as in epithets. It says: We expect no improvement from Grant; he will remove none of the existing abuses; there is no answer to any of the weighty objections urged against him; but we do know the worst he will do! How do you know that? Many a time has the *Nation* pointed out that the civil career of Grant has been from good to bad, and from bad to worse, till, in the very number we are quoting from, it cites with approving comments the remark of Judge Kelley, that the mode in which the Force bill was sought to be passed was "conduct such as he (Kelley) had more than a score of times sentenced men to solitary confinement and penal servitude for." If these things are done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry? We take it that the *Nation* does not separate the acts of Grant from those of his partisans in Congress now, any more than in the times when San Domingo was in issue and Mr. Sumner's position as Chairman of Foreign Relations was the subject of Executive dictation. If conduct such as Kelley has sentenced criminals for may be flaunted in the face of the people *before* a Presidential election, what may not be done after?

But, says the *Nation*, "What Greeley will do, and what the motley crew whom he would lead to Washington would do, nobody knows." This is the most limping *non sequitur* of all. Grant, and the motley crew whom he *has* led to Washington, have attempted to do acts for which Judge Kelley has more than a score of times sentenced criminals to solitary confinement for; but what Greeley and his motley would do—nobody knows. That is to say, nobody knows that they wouldn't do things for which Judge Kelley would be compelled to hang them. John Doe has been convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary, but nobody knows whether Richard Roe may not, sometime or other, be sentenced to the gallows. Let us go for Doe!

This brings us to an examination of, or at least a glance at, the character of Horace Greeley. Some personal acquaintance with Mr. Greeley (which the *Nation* may or may not share with us) enables us to say conscientiously that we believe him to be a sincere man with right instincts, and with more than the average ability of American citizens. That he has been more or less erratic, we admit. That he is a believer in that absurd, and to us monstrous, doctrine called Protection, is true, and we have not neglected to take him to task for it. But since he has joined us, and we have both joined Mr. Wells, in referring that question to the people in the Congressional Districts, to be decided without Executive interference or dictation,—a platform which the *Nation* has more than once declared to be a perfectly candid and honest expression,—we are not disposed to take the illogical view of the campaign which would be implied in rejecting him for doing what we have ourselves done before him. That Mr. Greeley is a dishonest man, we do not believe, nor will thinking people believe that the *Nation* has any warrant in calling him dishonest until it shall adduce some fact to substantiate its insinuations.

The conclusion of the whole matter is, that, whereas the *Nation* took an enlarged view of the political field before the Cincinnati Convention was held, it now takes a microscopic view; that its range of vision is narrowed down to two persons, Grant or Greeley, than which nothing could be narrower; that, whereas it formerly thought the phrase, "anything-to-beat-Grant," was foolish and indefensible, it now thinks that "anything-to-beat-Greeley," even Judge Kelley's chain-gang, is the key-note of political wisdom. And all this for no better assigned reason than that John Cochrane is Chairman of the Liberal Committee in New York, and Theodore Tilton "chief fugleman," whatever that may be, and that Ben. Wood was one of the Vice Presidents of a Greeley meeting in that city. It is hardly necessary to answer this species of reasoning, yet we might point to the fact that Mr. Lincoln took into his Cabinet, in pursuance of previous barter (to which, however, he was not a party), more dangerous men than Cochrane, Tilton, or Wood.

We hope that the *Nation* will either find a better course to pursue in the coming campaign, or better reasons for the course it does pursue.

THE RAID ON STEINWAY.

The strike in New York has at last reached a critical point. On Saturday, the strikers agreed to meet in force, proceed to the piano factories of Steinway & Co., expel men who are at work there, and, perhaps, gut and destroy the establishment, for nobody can tell what a mob may not do. This induces considerations which address themselves to all classes of people. The strike was for eight hours of labor per day at the same wages that had been paid for ten hours. The proprietors refused these terms.

The workmen were exercising a right which all men possess, of determining the number of hours that they will work per day, and the precise sum, or amount of money, for which they will exchange their labor. The resort to a strike, by one or more, to enforce these demands, is of itself no wrong, notwithstanding, in a majority of cases, it may be foolish and expensive. The fact that these men have the right to refuse to work more than eight hours per day, or for less than a sum of money per day designated by themselves, carries with it the right of all other men, and each for himself, to determine that he will work ten or any other number of hours per day, for the best wages he can get. The two rights stand upon the same footing. One cannot exist without the other. One cannot be assailed without assailing the other, and both must stand and fall together.

The right of the 540 men now employed at Steinway's to work ten hours a day, or any other number of hours, for the best wages they can get, is so distinctly and unquestionably beyond all interference by law, or by any person whatever, that it needs only to be stated to be understood and conceded. The striking workmen in New York, therefore, when they undertook to drive the non-strikers from their work, undertook to violate one of the fundamental principles of personal freedom, without which all workingmen will be slaves. That policy is not the policy of freemen,—it is one of the worst features of Communism, for which the American mind is not prepared, and to the embrace of which it will not be coerced. To club a man because he labors for the most wages he can get, is an act of cruelty and despotism, beyond all extenuation; it is a blow at the rights of workingmen, which, instead of being approved, should be indignantly repudiated by every workingman in the United States, and is, we think, pretty generally repudiated by the workingmen of Chicago.

The demagogues who have been organizing what they call the Workingmen's party, and seeking to place the numerically few skilled workingmen in political antagonism to the rest of the American people, have never yet presented to the public an intelligent statement of what they want. They have had five or six "Congresses" in this country, and as yet have failed to proclaim any distinctive measure they require. In Congress, Mr. Henry Wilson, and his colleague, Mr. Hoar, got up and advocated a bill to appoint a Labor Commission, which was to investigate the grievances of these workingmen, and to report what was to be done about Labor and Capital. This bill served its purpose to let these gentlemen say fine words about labor and toil, and display their sympathy for the hard-handed workingmen, and then Mr. Wilson's political friends laid the bill on the table. The Labor Congresses, which are but annual auctions where certain men meet to sell themselves, and nominally the workingmen, to the politicians, have occasionally ventured to say that the laborer ought to have a larger share of what he produces than is now afforded him by Capital; and the Philadelphia Convention adopted some unmeaning sentences about framing the legislation of the country so that there may be an equitable division of profits between Capital and Labor; but still nothing is presented that has any other purpose than to deceive and befog a small class of workingmen, and rush them to their own destruction, like these mad-caps in New York.

One wrong begets another. Trades-Unions are, of themselves, entirely proper. There can be no objection, legal or moral, in any number of men uniting in an organization for their common protection and support; nor is there any objection to their binding themselves not to work more than a certain number of hours, and at a certain rate of wages. But the mistake, and sometimes the crime, which these Trades-Unions commit, is in assuming to make laws binding upon persons who are not members of their bodies. Here they exceed their legitimate authority, and here is where they run counter to the laws and to public sentiment, and this is why they fail to enlist any sympathy beyond their own ranks.

A thousand workmen presenting their appeal to the public, that they were worked beyond endurance, at starvation prices, would enlist public sympathy, and produce, by the force of indignant public opinion, a change in their condition. But the same men, proclaiming their ability to support themselves without labor for an indefinite period, and marching in armed force to stop other men from working, and to destroy factories and machinery, excite quite a contrary feeling; and popular sympathy is instinctively arrayed against them.

The duty of the public authorities in New York is a plain one. These mistaken, misguided men should be dealt with quietly, but firmly. Disorder should be prevented, and, if necessary, prevented by force; but every encouragement should be given to that policy which will have them return to labor with the least loss of time and substance.

Mr. William Cullen Bryant, with some other gentlemen of distinction, issued a call recently, inviting still other gentlemen "opposed to the present Administration" to a meeting to be held in New York on the 20th inst. Since the call has been published, we violate no confidence in saying that it was sent to Senator Trumbull, Governor Palmer, Governor Koerner, Hon. O. M. Hatch, and others in this State. It was also sent to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the Springfield *Republican*, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the St. Paul *Dispatch*, and other prominent newspapers. Since Mr. Bryant was one of the signers of the call, it seems to us that the instinct of common fairness should compel him not to forestall the action of the meeting, and that common prudence would restrain him from attempting to foretell it. Yet his paper, the *Evening Post*, under pretence of *not* telling what the meeting will do, does tell what it thinks it will do, thus:

What the gentlemen who are to come together next week may say or do, neither they nor we, nor anybody else, can tell; but they will not make that meeting a meeting for the ratification of the nominations at Cincinnati. Whatever else they may do, they certainly will not do that. They have been made fools once by others, and they do not propose to come together now with a deliberate intention of making fools of themselves in precisely the same way. The meeting is called with a purpose, whereas it would be called without one if those who signed the call could possibly reconcile themselves to what has been done at Cincinnati.

This is perhaps a convenient way of telling the public that the *Evening Post* will support Grant. It may be true that the *Post* will support Grant, and the Tariff plank of the Philadelphia Platform to boot; but the premature publication of that fact will not add much to Mr. Bryant's influence at the 20th of June meeting. Nor will it tend to upset the convictions and sense of duty of such men as Trumbull, Schurz, and Palmer. Our understanding of the meeting is, that the gentlemen who may be present will present and compare their views. If they agree, all right; if they don't agree, each will follow the path where his conscience leads. The New York *Evening Post*, however, is not in a position either to push this meeting from its propriety, or to throw many stones at Mr. Greeley.

THE SALT BUSINESS.

Onondaga salt is now selling in Chicago at $1.70 per barrel, against an average price in 1871 of $2.30. We have before us the official statement of the Onondaga Company a year ago, in which they give a statement of the cost of producing salt and of delivering it at various points. In that statement, it was said:

As we do not intend to have our statement cavilled at again by some knave, demagogue, or idiot, we will be precise as to the cost of a barrel of salt:

Cost of fuel and boiling common salt, 17 cents per bushel, making per barrel	$0.85
State duty, 1 cent per bushel	0.05
Packing, per barrel	0.06
Cask or barrel	0.44
Rent of salt blocks	0.20
Taxes and local expenses	0.10
Total prime cost per barrel	$1.70

They further say:

You will please to observe further, that nearly all our salt is sold by agents, and that the average cost or commission at the agencies is 10 cents per barrel. Thus you will see that, in order to save ourselves from actual loss, our salt must net at our works $1.77½ per barrel. But we pay also for freights to New York 25 cents, and to the ports of Lake Michigan 35 cents. Those are our principal markets, and you will see at a glance that to avoid loss we must have sold in New York at $2.02½; at Toledo, $2.02½; and at Chicago, $2.12½.

From this statement it will be seen that, in advance of a reduction of the tariff, the Onondaga salt-makers are now selling their salt in Chicago at a loss of 42 cents per barrel; they must be making this terrible sacrifice, or their sworn statement of the cost of production and delivery was grossly exaggerated. It makes a difference of 8 cents per bushel.

The Saginaw (Mich.) *Courier* furnishes a statement of the salt inspected in that region up to June 1, 1872:

	Barrels.
Fine	159,148
Packers'	4,865
Solar	4,178
Second quality	4,712
Total to June 1	172,903

Below we give a comparative statement of salt inspected the several seasons since the inspection system was introduced:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
To May 1	28,314	65,434	124,870	142,922
May	58,280	44,107	51,760	29,980
To June 1	86,594	109,541	176,630	172,903

From this it will be seen that 1872 shows an increase over every preceding season except 1871, and an increase over that year up to the 1st of May.

The same paper thus speaks of the prices of salt:

The condition of the salt market does not now present a very pleasant aspect to manufacturers. From $1.75 per barrel last year, home quotations have declined to $1.40 to $1.45 per barrel at the present time. The reduction of duty on foreign salt is likely to have a more depressing effect. The causes which have tended to depress the salt market at the present time we are not prepared to discuss, but that the depression exists cannot be denied. *The Onondaga Company are at their old tricks again, putting salt down at lake ports to $1.70 per barrel, and showing a disposition to renew the fight of two or three years ago.* From the present outlook it seems probable that a large number of salt works on the Saginaw River will not run this season, particularly kettle blocks, owing to the low price of salt. The steam blocks, however, will run at their full capacity, and, with the decreased cost of manufacture by steam, we venture the opinion freely that, if Onondaga desires to play the game of cheap salt, they can be accommodated every time on the Saginaw River.

Notwithstanding the fact that the tax on foreign salt has been reduced 50 per cent, there is no indication that either the Saginaw or Onondaga salt-makers have any intention of closing their works.

THE BRITISH "COUNTER-CASE."

In the heat of the discussion which has ensued upon the presentation of claims for indirect damages in the American "Case" at Geneva, the points of the British "Counter-Case" have been generally overlooked or ignored in this country. It is a familiar maxim that one side of a law-suit may look very well until the other side is heard, and that it is not safe to come to a decision until both have been heard. We have received a copy of the "Counter-Case," in the traditional blue-paper covers of British official documents, 168 pages in length. It is a remarkable document, and, at the risk of some tediousness, we shall endeavor to make our readers acquainted with the other side of this world-famous controversy.

The British Counter-Case wholly denies that the United States have any claims whatever against Great Britain. It challenges the facts set forth in the American Case, and disputes its legal propositions; in fact, maintains that they have never before been seriously asserted; that they have never been admitted or recognized by any power in Europe or America; that they have the support of no publicist of authority; that they are unknown in Great Britain, and were, up to the time when these claims were brought forward, equally unknown to the United States.

The Counter-Case squarely charges us with exaggeration, as follows:

"The British Government is convinced that the Arbitrators will not give any sanction to views of neutral obligation to which not even the authority of this Tribunal could secure the general assent of neutral powers. Nay, the British Government is persuaded that these extreme views, though, for the sake of argument, they have been insisted on in the case of the United States, are not thoroughly realized, and would never, in practice, be *accepted as binding, by the United States themselves.*"

The Counter-Case pays no attention to the claims for *consequential damages*—treating them as plainly excluded from the deliberations of the Tribunal.

According to the British Counter-Case, the facts as to the Alabama, the Florida, &c., are as follows: The Alabama was known to be adapted by her construction for warlike use, and at the very time of her slipping out of port, under the pretence of going on a trial-trip, the British Government had obtained reasonable ground to believe that she was intended for the naval service of the Confederate States. But it has been shown that the necessary information was not put into the possession of the Government or its officers by the Minister or Consul of the United States until a very short time before the departure of the ship, so that the order of detention came too late. The vessel was unarmed. Of the intended despatch of arms for her, to be supplied beyond British jurisdiction, nothing was known to the Government,—certainly nothing was communicated by the officials of the United States.

The British Government contends that it is not chargeable with want of due diligence,—that the question is not what that Government might have found out if it had resorted to extraordinary means, such as the employment of spies and the intercepting of private correspondence. It asserts that there is ample proof of its having earnestly throughout fulfilled its international obligations, which proof is referred to and commented upon in detail.

To authorize the seizure of the Alabama, legal evidence was necessary, and no such evidence was obtained in time. As to the short period which elapsed between the time when the evidence was obtained and the escape of the vessel, there was no culpable remissness. The question whether there was "due diligence" in this matter is fully discussed. The answer to it will be found to depend upon the legal propositions laid down by the American case and controverted by the British Government, and which propositions are explained below.

In the case of the Florida, it has been shown that the British Government had not, at, or before, the time of her departure from England, any reasonable ground to believe that she was intended to cruise or carry on war against the United States; and that no information on which a reasonable belief could be founded had, up to that time, been produced by Mr. Dudley or Mr. Adams.

In the cases of the Georgia and Shenandoah, it has been shown that neither vessel was armed, fitted out, or equipped for war, or specially adapted, either wholly or in part, for warlike use, within British territory.

The Tallahassee and Chicamauga were built, indeed, in England, but they were built and used as ships of commerce. They were armed in, and despatched from, a Confederate port.

The Sumter and Nashville were not even built in the Queen's dominions, and in respect of their original outfit, nothing is or can be alleged against Her Majesty's Government. It is suggested only that they received in British ports such hospitalities as were extended to Confederate vessels in general in the ports of neutral nations.

Besides the various cruisers, in respect of which claims are made against Great Britain, there were at least eight others which were fitted out and sent to sea from Confederate ports, which made captures of United States shipping.

Complaints are made as to hospitalities afforded in ports of the British Empire to Confederate cruisers, such as that a vessel-of-war may have contrived to ship a few more tons of coal, or a few more casks of beef or biscuit, or to stay in port a day or two longer, than strict neutrality required. The restrictions which were imposed by the Queen's regulations on belligerent vessels entering ports within her dominions were not required by international law. The Counter-Case suggests that these complaints spring from imperfect information. "When, for example, it is asserted that the cruisers of the United States were virtually excluded from the chief port of the Bahama Islands, in favor of Confederate cruisers, and we discover that these Islands were thirty-four times visited by the former, whilst Nassau was but twice visited by the latter; or, when the quantity of coal obtained by the Confederates' ships is made a matter of complaint, and we find that a single United States vessel, within six weeks, contrived to procure from three British ports more than two-thirds of the amount ascertained to have been purchased within Her Majesty's dominions by all the Confederate ships together during the whole course of the war,—can we doubt that the Government of the United States is laboring under serious misapprehensions?"

The Confederate cruisers were received and treated in the same way as the cruisers of the United States by *other foreign powers* besides England.

The Counter-Case shows that the United States, equally with the Confederate States, resorted to England for necessary supplies of arms and munitions of war, and had their agents in England for making purchases, as well as for their financial transactions, and for the disbursement of money. The wants of the Government of the Union appear to have been at first even more pressing than those of its adversaries; since the Government which preceded that of Mr. Lincoln had removed, it is said, considerable quantities of arms from the Northern arsenals to those in the Southern States.

It is stated that, during the civil war, the arms and military supplies of all kinds for the United States, purchased in England and other neutral countries, exceeded in amount the supplies to the Confederate States. England was the principal reliance of the United States for these supplies. "In the sense, therefore, in which these expressions are used by the Government of the United States in its Case, that Government had in England during the war a branch of its War Department and a branch of its Treasury. In the sense in which Great Britain is said to have become the Arsenal and Treasury of the Confederate States, she became the Arsenal and Treasury of the United States."

The American Case asserts the law to be, that a neutral power must use the *most energetic measures to discover* any purpose of its citizens to aid either belligerent, and, applying that law to the case of the Alabama, infers that the British Government was bound to find out the intentions of the parties who got the vessel out of port. The British Counter-Case, on the other hand, contends for the rights of neutrals, and argues that, in a country which, with free institutions, possesses a large commercial marine and a very extensive ship-building trade, the difficulty of preventing enterprises of this nature is very great, and that due allowance must be made accordingly.

As to the assertion that "due diligence" means a diligence which shall prevent the acts in question, the Counter-Case says: "Of all the powers in the world, such a test would most severely condemn the Government of the United States." The power which now produces this very strict definition of "due diligence" is the country which has been the principal seat and source of enterprises such as those for which it now seeks to make Great Britain responsible. Reference is made to the violations of the American Neutrality Law in the wars between Portugal and her dependencies; between Spain and her dependencies; the expeditions of Lopez against Cuba; Walker's expeditions against Mexico and Central America; the Fenian raids against Canada; and the military expeditions in aid of the Cuban insurrection. Not a dollar has ever been paid by the United States on account of those illegal operations. The United States are now exacting "more than neutral powers could safely or rightly concede, and much more than has ever been practised by the United States themselves."

The English definition of "due diligence" is this: "The duty of preventing the open assembling, within neutral territory, of an armed, hostile expedition against a neighboring country, is plain and obvious, and requires only a prompt exercise of adequate force. But it is otherwise when we come to acts of a different class, the criminality of which depends on a latent intention; such, for example, as the mere procuring, for belligerent purposes, from the yards of a neutral ship-builder, whose ordinary business it is to build ships of all kinds for customers of all nations, a vessel with some special adaptation for war. There is nothing in the relation of a neutral to a belligerent to cast on the former the duty of exercising within his own territory a constant and minute espionage over ordinary transactions of commerce for the protection of the latter.

"This relation, always onerous to the neutral, is, at the same time, it must be remembered, purely involuntary on his part. It is forced on him by the quarrels of his neighbors, in which he has no concern, or by their internal discords, when those discords break out into civil war."

The Counter-Case winds up with the argument that, if the new American doctrine as to the obligations of neutrals shall prevail, their situation would be one "of perpetual and unremitting anxiety, surrounded by dangers, harassed by a crowd of new obligations unknown in peace, which nothing short of *sleepless vigilance* will satisfy, whilst any lapse in the performance of them, on the part even of a subordinate officer, is to be visited with heavy national penalties. The transactions of private commerce must be made the object of minute inquisition and incessant supervision; private persons, suspected of being agents of either belligerent, must be tracked when within the neutral country by *spies and informers*; trade with the belligerent nations must be fettered by restraints and prohibitions; the hospitalities ordinarily extended to belligerent ships in ports of the neutral must be guarded with precautions, for the strict enforcement of which no honesty or zeal on the part of the local authorities can afford an adequate guarantee." And they add that not even the authority of the Tribunal could secure the general assent of neutral powers to this dangerous doctrine.

The Counter-Case holds that doctrine to be antagonistic to American precedents, American principles, and the true interests of the American people. They are calculated to defeat one of the chief purposes for which a system of international law exists, viz.: the localization of warfare; the restriction of its effects, as far as the nature of things will allow, to those who are actually engaged in hostilities; and the provision of securities for the prosecution of their ordinary vocations by bystanders with as little interruption as possible.

The New York *World* of Saturday demands a pledge that Mr. Greeley's Cabinet shall be Democratic. The same paper states that Mr. Greeley has promised to make Mr. Adams Secretary of State and Mr. Trumbull Attorney General. This whole article is impertinent. If Mr. Greeley were required (as he is not) to make pledges to the Democratic party, he would not make them to, or on the demand of, the New York *World*, which is his bitter enemy. Mr. Adams and Mr. Trumbull have received no promise to be members of Mr. Greeley's Cabinet; they are not the men who would debase themselves by seeking such a promise, directly or indirectly; and Mr. Greeley has too much respect for himself and for these gentlemen to bargain for their support by the tender of office. The very fact that any man wants a pledge of office as a consideration for supporting Mr. Greeley is the strongest reason why he ought not to have the place; and, if the New York *World* is the attorney for any persons who want Cabinet or other offices as a price for supporting Mr. Greeley, we very much mistake his character if he does not indignantly resent such an overture. We have no idea that any respectable Democrat in the country will consent for one moment to have it understood that the *World* is demanding a Cabinet office for him as the price of supporting Greeley. This last fulmination of the *World* is the weakest of all its efforts to defeat the Cincinnati ticket, by reducing it to the gift-enterprise standard of the present Administration.

The country is building a light-house at Yaquima Bay, Oregon. The laborers thereon are under the direction of Major Henry M. Robert, of the Engineer Corps. This gifted official has posted the following for the benefit of his employes:

NOTICE.—Any person employed on this work—Cape Foulweather light-house—who shall speak disrespectfully, on or off duty, of the President of the United States, of any member of the Cabinet, or of any superior officer of the Government, will be immediately discharged.

HENRY M. ROBERT,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

This piece of petty despotism, which assumes that an employer has a right to dictate to those under him what they shall do, not only in, but out of, working hours, is an admirable illustration at once of that Civil Service Reform and of that regard for Labor of which the Philadelphia Platform prates.

The Italian Government has announced an open competition for a life-size statue of Joseph Mazzini. All sculptors, foreign and native, are invited to present models up to the 18th of June, when a competent committee will examine them all and select the best, which will be transferred to marble at once. Such a plan would be hooted down in Washington. The proposition to allow foreigners to compete with so-called "home talent" would be denounced as un-American. Instead of adopting it, some self-taught (and, consequently, untaught) sculptor would lobby through a bill to give himself, or herself, the "job," and would then inflict some enormity upon an ever-patient public. We confess to a liking for the European method.

The English Anti-Tobacco Society has issued a manifesto, which contains even less argument than King James' famous *Counterblast*, and will, of course, produce even less effect. The A. T. S. calls tobacco "that enemy to health, that dishonor to the Creator, that derogator from purity and sobriety, and that chief factor of diseases in the present day." Until this document enlightened us, we were not aware that the Creator could be dishonored. Like everything else, the weed is an enemy to health, if used to excess. The assertion that it is the "chief factor of diseases" is too absurd to require refutation. It is simply a bit of frantic declamation designed to prop a weak argument.

From the official reports of the Springfield (Mass.) Armory, it appears that, for work for which the Government paid $1 under the ten-hour system, it has given only 93 cents under the eight-hour rule. Unfortunately for those who would argue from this fact the superiority of the latter, the pay of the laborers has been cut down from 6 to 23 per cent, so that a larger reduction of cost than 7 cents on the dollar ought to be reported. Moreover, the workingmen themselves, instead of using their extra time to advantage, are far too apt to give it up to drinking and card-playing.

It has been found, by a series of careful experiments, that coal, exposed to the weather, loses in a very short time nearly one-third of its weight, and about half of its heating power. The combined effect of air and moisture is to eliminate the hydrogen, which is the main source of warmth during consumption. Anthracite suffers least from this cause, and our bituminous coals the most. One variety, which lost 12 per cent of its heating power while under cover, lost during the same time, while uncovered, 47 per cent. The fact is of value to every consumer.

The latest novelty in the "corner" business is that in warehouse-room. The proprietor of the corner in oats, on Saturday, emptied one warehouse of that article, but continued to pay storage on the empty bins for the remainder of the month, reserving the right to fill them with corn. By thus contracting for the warehouse-room in the city, he can ship his oats without thereby giving room for the receipt of any more, and is thus enabled to keep up his "corner."

We are in receipt of two new papers,—the *Fox River Press*, of Aurora, Ill., and the *New Dominion*, of Parkersburg, Va. Both of them are in full accord with the Liberal Republican movement, and, under their present able management, will, doubtless, do good service therein.

POLITICAL.

Conventions this week:

STATE.

June 17—Texas, Democratic, Corsicano.
June 18—Maine, Democratic, Bangor.
—Arkansas, Liberal, Little Rock.
June 19—Arkansas, Democratic, Little Rock.
—Alabama, Democratic, Montgomery.
—California, Democratic, San Francisco.
—Maryland, Democratic, Baltimore.
—Minnesota, Democratic, St. Paul.
—Louisiana, Republican, Baton Rouge.
June 20—Nebraska, Democratic, Lincoln.
—Kentucky, Democratic, Frankfort.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

June 18—Ninth Indiana, Republican, Muncie.
June 19—Seventh Indiana, Democratic, Lafayette.
—Nineteenth Illinois, Republican, Shawneetown.
June 20—Fourth Indiana, Democratic, Cambridge.
—First Indiana, Republican, Princeton.
—Seventh Illinois, Republican, Morris.
—Fifth Iowa, Republican, Marengo.

—In the Eleventh Indiana District, the nomination of Jasper Packard, by the Republicans, for re-election to Congress, gives great discontent, and a Liberal Republican will be put in the field with every promise of success. "There are," says the Valparaiso *Vidette*, "hosts of Republicans who will not admit that any Republican Convention has yet convened in this district."

—Judge R. S. Graham, one of the leading Republicans of Northern Kansas, and a supporter of Greeley, will edit the Atchison *Patriot* (Democratic) during the campaign.

—Cordially accepting the decision of the Indiana Democratic Convention, the New Albany *Ledger* says:

"The die is cast, the Rubicon is crossed, and we enlist with the army that marches to Rome. The path of duty is open to all good Democrats, now that the party, assembled in its sovereign capacity, has spoken in no uncertain voice. True, individually, we did not favor any indorsement of Greeley and Brown by our Convention at Indianapolis. * * * By this indorsement of the Cincinnati ticket for the ensuing campaign, the Democracy manifests a patriotism which even Democrats were not prepared to see exhibited so unanimously—a patriotism and determination of purpose which surprises and demoralizes the Republican party. They did not believe us equal to this test."

In his celebrated letter to Mr. Jones, of Wisconsin, General B. F. Butler wrote that Grant's election will be a misfortune, because it will put in a man without head or heart, indifferent to human suffering, and impotent to govern. Mr. Stanton and General Butler appear to have been of about the same opinion.

—Jeremiah Colbaith, in discarding his family name because of the infirmities of his father, earned for himself the contempt of every honest man. But, while Mr. Wilson may have gone back on his father, it is morally certain that General Grant is free from such ingratitude. He has never gone back on his father.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—Conner, of Texas, declines to be a candidate for re-election to Congress.

—The Eufaula (Ala.) *Times* indirectly charges the Montgomery *State Journal* with having gone back on Grant since the Philadelphia Convention. Before the nomination it carried the Grant flag at its mast-head, but since that time the flag has been down, without any explanation.

—The Laporte (Ind.) *Herald*, Republican, says:

"We understand that Dr. M. G. Sherman, of Michigan City, positively declines the candidacy for Senator, and has resigned his place as member of the County Central Committee, and gone East to be absent a couple of months."

—The Maquoketa (Iowa) *Sentinel* says:

"From the best information we can obtain, in case of Mr. Greeley's indorsement at Baltimore, he will not only poll nine-tenths of the Democratic vote of Bellville Township, but very nearly one-half the Republican vote."

—One George C. Tickner, or Tichner, of Des Moines, is drawing pay as a clerk in one of the Departments at Washington, while he remains at home at Des Moines attending to his own private business and acting as Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Iowa.

—P. Corbett, of Syracuse, N. Y., for years a great card of the Republicans on the stump in every campaign, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1866, etc., is out in favor of Greeley.

—Chandler Smith, formerly of Pawtuxet, son of Captain Remington Smith, and now a resident of Madison, Florida, is the Conservative candidate for Governor of Florida.

—Major Henry B. Saylor, of Huntington, is likely to be the Republican nominee for Congress in the Tenth Indiana District.

—E. Ayres, of Cottage Grove, Washington County, for several years a Republican member of the Minnesota Legislature, is outspoken for Greeley. He says that for eighteen years he has worked in the ranks of the Republican party, and while he adheres to its vital principles, he cannot support Grant and Wilson.

—The Minnesota Republican State Committee has chosen C. Stebbins, of Hastings, Chairman; R. N. McLaren, Secretary; and C. H. Pettit, Treasurer.

—The Buffalo *Express* claims that Erie County must furnish the Republican candidate for Congress-at-Large in New York, because the district is 50,000 in excess of the ratio.

—Fernando Wood writes to a friend in Alabama: "I am confident that the general acquiescence in the nomination of Mr. Greeley by the Democratic party will secure his election, and that such a result will remove all the difficulties which the South now rest under."

PERSONAL.

Colfax takes his defeat unkindly.

—Senator Harlan is now financially interested in three newspapers, all dailies.

—The Washington residence of J. C. Bancroft Davis is being made ready for him.

—Bishop Haven was given a most royal welcome at Wesleyan Hall, Boston, on Tuesday evening, by the Methodists of that city.

—Bishop Lee, of Iowa, has been selected to deliver the Baccalaureate sermon at Berea (Ohio) College. From thence he goes to New York to attend the session of the House of Bishops, which convenes for the purpose of electing a Bishop for Africa.

—Dr. Livingstone is sending letters to his friends through Mr. Stanley, but refuses to leave Africa, as he intends to explore an underground path between certain lakes.

—St. Clair Sanderson, a printer in the Cincinnati *Commercial* office, of twenty years' standing, died recently in that city. He was upwards of 50 years old, and was scarcely ever absent from duty.

—Those who are partial to President Grant offer a partial excuse for his nepotism by remarking that he puts forward his relatives because he has no antecedents to boast of.

—It is probable that the Rev. J. L. Fletcher, of the Church of the Messiah, will deliver the oration in Buffalo on the Fourth of July; and Mr. F. F. Fargo, of the *Express*, will read the Declaration of Independence.

—Mrs. Collamore, widow of the late G. W. Collamore, of Lawrence, Kan., died in Boston on the 10th inst. Mr. Collamore was suffocated in his well at the time of the Quantrell massacre. He was Mayor of the city. Mrs. C. soon after removed to Boston, their old home, where she has resided since.

—Minister C. E. DeLong has arrived in Virginia, Nevada, where he will rusticate among his numerous old friends awhile, and about the 1st of July take his departure for Japan.

—Professor Alexander MacWhorter has an elaborate article in the July *Galaxy*, contending that the Cardiff Giant is a genuine Phœnician work of the highest antiquarian interest. He is supported in his views by good scientific authority, absurd as it may seem.

—Congress having authorized twelve officers of the Engineer Corps to be nominated to vacancies existing in the corps, L. C. Woodruff will be promoted to Colonel; R. S. Williams to Lieutenant Colonel, and Franklin Harwood, John W. Barlow, Peter C. Hawes, Francis Hugh Farquahar, George L. Gillispie and Charles R. Lester to be Majors.

—The wife of Gratz Brown is a handsome and winning lady, mother of seven children, of whom six are living, the oldest not being over 14 years of age. Of these children five are girls. It is related of the Governor that he married for love, when Mrs. Brown was a country maiden, and that he first saw her swinging on a gate in front of a country farm-house, as he and two or three other members of the Missouri Legislature were strolling out of town after one of its sessions.

—The *National Republican*, back-door organ of the White House, says:

"Deacon Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, thinks he is a great man, and he wants all the world to agree with him; but the world on this point is of an entirely different way of thinking from Richard, which makes Richard angry. In a recent article Richard alludes to what certain gentlemen did at Philadelphia as 'the spite of small souls.' The deacon is fairly bursting with envy. Alas, poor Richard!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two tons of boys' marbles have just arrived from Germany.

—An ordinary Mississippi River raft is worth from $20,000 to $30,000.

—The entire Congressional appropriations for the next fiscal year amount to $166,358,111.

—On the 26th inst. the College of New Jersey holds her 125th annual commencement.

—A street-car driver was fined $10 and costs in Boston, last week, for kicking one of his horses.

—It is thought that the wheat crop of Northern and Central Texas will reach 1,000,000 bushels, three times the amount ever before raised in one season.

—The shocking rumor that the Christian Young Men of Cincinnati were holding a series of balls in their rooms has no better foundation than that they have an apartment devoted to "parlor croquet."

—Charles Marlow, the Chautauqua County (N. Y.) murderer, who was once sentenced to be hanged and the execution postponed, was re-sentenced on Tuesday, and will receive his deserts on the 2d of August.

—Among some curiosities from Florida, Governor Crosby, of Belfast, has a grasshopper that measures five inches in length from head to the end of the hind legs, and with a body as big as a sparrow.

—Four cases of cauliflowers, through in seven days from the stalks, were recently received in New York from Sacramento, Cal. These cases were packed each with eight dozen heads, wrapped in paper, and the freight alone of the consignment amounted to $68.

—It is estimated that the total water-power of Maine is equal to the combined total energy of 34,000,000 men laboring day and night all the year round, or exceeding the actual working power of all the men in the United States, England, France, and Germany.

—The negotiations which have been pending between a combination of English capitalists and a number of Californians, for the sale of 600,000 acres of land in that State for $3,000,000, have failed, because the legal adviser of the Englishmen has told them that, as non-resident aliens, they are not secure of their titles.

—The tolls on the Erie Canal, collected during the fourth week in May, 1872, were $141,083.90; do in 1871, $105,319.40; gain in tolls in fourth week in May, 1872, and corresponding week in 1871, $35,764.50; tolls first week in June, 1872, $110,450.61; do in 1871, $81,949.51; gain in first week in June, 1872, $28,501.10.

—There is considerable risk in seeking matrimony through newspaper advertisements, and there is also an uncertainty about it which months of ardent correspondence cannot remove. For instance, a youthful couple in Louisville lately fell over head and ears in love by this means, and a great number of tender epistles passed between them before either of them mentioned their real names. It turned out finally that they were brother and sister. They had been separated a number of years, and even an exchange of photographs did not bring about a recognition.

—The gross earnings for May of fifteen of the principal railroads that regularly give their stockholders the benefit of this information was $8,020,206, against $6,803,391 during the same period in 1871, or a gross increase of $1,217,815. Thirteen of the roads show a gross increase of about 18 per cent, and all of them did a better business than in April. The gross receipts of thirteen roads from Jan. 1 to May 31 was $26,046,543, an increase of $4,201,641 over the same period in 1871. In three instances only has there been a decrease in receipts as compared with last year. These figures show that the leading railroads of the country are a power. The Central Pacific, Erie, Lake Shore and the Michigan Southern lead off in the amount of earnings, the Erie showing $1,729,211.

HENRY WILSON'S POLITICAL CAREER.

DUBUQUE, June 14.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I find in the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* an exposition of Henry Wilson's political record, copied from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which, I think, is not, in all respects, accurate; and, perhaps, you may not be unwilling to get a chapter of *errata* from one who has known the General for thirty years, more or less, and intimately known him ever since 1848.

I saw Wilson for the first time in 1840, when he was spouting in the small towns of Middlesex County in favor of the "American System," as Mr. Clay called it, and the election of Harrison. He was quite a phenomenon at that time, ranking with the "Buckeye Blacksmith" and other representatives of the workingmen who were relied upon for the putting down of the Gold-Spoon party. William Schouler, whose friendly letter to Wilson you have perhaps seen (but who does not promise him any support at the polls), was one of his most intimate friends; Schouler, writing a good deal for the Whig papers of the county (one of which I undertook to edit), and Wilson aiding by his speeches in the town-halls and district-schoolhouses. The militia service was also one of their fields of operations, and eventually Wilson rose to be a Brigadier General in the Artillery, and his friend arrived at a Colonelship in the same branch. But this is not correcting any of the errors of your sketch; so let me hasten on.

You speak of Wilson as a professional office-seeker and a confirmed office-holder. This does no great injustice to him; but, after all, Wilson is a seeker for office mainly because his tastes are all political, and because he really believes that he is useful in office, and not at all because he is "on the make," which, I take it, is the only thing which makes Grant an office-seeker or an office-holder. Grant is apparently as ignorant of politics and government as any man who ever aspired to hold office; Wilson, from boyhood, has known politics, political men, political history, and has a knowledge, not extraordinarily superficial, of the principles of government. He is a Democrat by nature, with no innate notions of the superiority of one man or class over another man or class. His connection with the Know-Nothings, therefore,—and you see I am gradually coming to the point,—was not due to any anti-foreign or anti-Catholic fanaticism. His sympathies are all popular, and, although he looks upon the tax-paying male citizen of 21 years of age, who has a vote to give, with more interest, on the whole, than upon the unnaturalized man, or the man who has not yet paid his taxes, he has no prejudice against the latter. Neither has he any hostility to the Catholic, on the one hand, or the Infidel, on the other. He is an Orthodox Congregationalist by education and circumstances, and, five or six years ago, fortuitously underwent the process of "conversion," as it is called, though apparently the exhorting agent did not succeed in bringing a welding heat to bear on him, but only what the often-converted blacksmith called "a *borax* heat," which does not last forever. He is not a bigot, politically or religiously. He was a conscience Whig from the anti-Texas times up to 1848, and, in that year, followed, or rather accompanied Charles Allen out of the Philadelphia Convention. It would be hard to say which of the prominent Whigs who organized the Free Soil party of Massachusetts—Sumner, Charles Frances Adams, Judge Allen, Stephen C. Phillips, Wilson—did the greatest service. Wilson did the greatest amount of drudgery; but it was useful and indispensable, and honest work. When Webster went over to the slave-holding party, in 1850, the Free-Soilers determined to break him down, and his party with him. And, by a coalition with the Democrats, then mainly controlled by Boutwell and Banks, and other men "with liberal notions under their caps," they succeeded. The coalesced Reform party held the State for two years; chose Boutwell Governor, and Sumner Senator, and Wilson President of the Senate, and Banks Speaker of the House. It then undertook to reform the Constitution of the State, but broke down in this operation. Now commenced the most disrespectable part of Wilson's career. The Constitution of 1853 was defeated partly—at any rate, it was so believed—by the shrewdness of the Whigs in getting the Roman Catholic vote against it. The secret order of Know-Nothings arose about this time, and was stimulated to great activity in Massachusetts by this real or supposed Catholic action. Wilson was in the movement, but I do not think it can be truly said that he "organized it." He probably fell in with it as the only way of destroying the Whigs,—just as, if you will allow me to say so, a good many people who do not believe in Protection, or Mr. Greeley, or the Democrats who will elect Mr. Greeley if he is elected, now propose to vote for him, "to beat Grant." He was in it, and of it; and his great offence, in the eyes of all fair-dealing men, was, that he was in and of it while actually running as the regularly-nominated candidate of the Free-Soilers for Governor! He is the only instance in our political history, I believe, of a man bolting the nomination of himself,—receiving without remonstrance votes of his friends while he was actually supporting a candidate who was utterly unfit to be chosen,—the worst candidate of the four who were in the field. To do him justice, he never did the thing before, nor since. I do not think that he established the Lodges of the party,—that work was done by the fellows who believed in it,—he never did so to any great extent,—never, to any great extent, pretended to. When the Legislature of 1855 met, he sought the Senatorship, and got it, against the opposition of the *doctrinaires* of the party and its organizers, the Jonathan Pierces and Alfred Elys, who thought the Pope had actually sailed for America, and was about to establish the Inquisition in Boston, and roast at the stake, or bake in dry pans, all the Evangelical citizens of the Bay State. He was chosen because the Free-Soil and Anti-Whig element was stronger than the Anti-Catholic and Anti-Foreign element. His majority in the House was considerable; in the Senate, only one, if I rightly remember. He wrote a letter to Robert B. Hall, which was just K. N. enough to save his credit with the K. N.'s, but was mainly occupied with "the principle which underlie" the movement, rather than with its measures, its constitutional tinkerings, and its proscriptive statutes. After his election he took but little pains to disguise his contempt for his associates. A letter of his to Vespasian Ellis, of Mississippi, is accessible to the antiquary, which was written in this "between hay and grass" period of his Know-Nothing career; but, when the Republican party arose, he gave it his full and hearty support; and never was there a fellow who did this with less reluctance, or with more apparent joy at getting rid of a scaly connection. Not only was he never proscriptive, but his counsels were always moderate. He was against the Anti-Foreign and Anti-Catholic measures in the Legislature,—not against them as we were who hated the whole Know-Nothing gang,—men and principles alike,—but against them substantially, and as strongly as circumstances permitted. THE TRIBUNE speaks of his proscriptive spirit, and says this gave him the K. N. nomination for Governor, which he declined in favor of Gardner.

I never heard that he received the nomination, or had a chance to decline it. That he had his eye on the Senatorship when he joined the party, is likely enough; but I think his main purpose was to defeat and break up the Whigs,—a process necessary, in his opinion, to the good of the country, as well as indispensable to his own political success.

The old, original, fast-color K. N.'s stuck to Gardner through 1855 and 1856; Wilson left before the election of 1855, supported Rockwell for Governor, got beaten with the other genuine Republicans, and has stood by the party ever since. He believes in it because, ever since 1855, he has acted with it, and has really done an immense amount of effective work in it. If he ever quits it, it will be when it becomes apparent to everybody that it is likely to be in a minority, or that something else is likely to supplant it. Then he will be apt to think that its days of usefulness are over. He is an honest Republican and a believer in Grant, but is apt to have his opinions modified considerably by the chances of success or defeat.

But I will not trespass upon you further. My purpose has been to defend Wilson against the spirit of your article, which is, that the General was a believer in, and one of the originators of, the K. N.'s and one of its proscriptive members. This is not correct; the contrary is true. I hope I have made this plain; but I fear that I have been obliged to state some truths about him equally unpleasant, and that he may have occasion to quote George Canning's line of objurgation against the candid friend. But Wilson is a good fellow, and a strong candidate, and, if chosen, the country may bid defiance to any fatality which may assail the life of his superior in office.

WARRINGTON.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

Over $13,000,000 Worth of Property and 1,473 Lives Lost During the Past Four Years.

From the Washington Chronicle.

An interesting compilation has been made from a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the number of lives and the amount of property destroyed by steamboat disasters in the United States during the four years ending on the 31st of December last. The total number of steam vessels inspected during the period mentioned was as follows:

On the Atlantic coast, 5,313; aggregate tonnage, 1,730,238.

Waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, 4,153; aggregate tonnage, 1,190,843.

The lakes, 2,235; aggregate tonnage, 531,760.

Pacific coast, 617; aggregate tonnage, 292,013.

Total number of vessels inspected, 12,318; total tonnage, 3,744,859.

Average per annum, 3,079; average tonnage, 936,214.

The aggregate number of casualties for the same period was 526, distributed and caused as follows:

Atlantic coast—by fire, 38; explosions, 13; collisions, 31; wrecks, 15. Total, 102.

Waters flowing into the Gulf—by fire, 88; explosions, 25; collisions, 37; wrecks, 2; sinking, 197. Total, 339.

The lakes—by fire, 23; explosions, 9; collisions, 17; wrecks, 17; sinking, 3. Total, 69.

Pacific coast—by fire, 2; explosions, 4; collisions, 2; wrecks, 8. Total, 16.

Total—by fire, 151; explosions, 56; collisions, 87; wrecks, 42; sinking, 190. Grand total, 526.

The casualties were accompanied or resulted, so far as known, in the loss of 1,473 human lives, as follows:

On the Atlantic coast—by fire, 19; explosions, 134; collisions, 10; wreck, 156. Total, 319.

Waters flowing into the Gulf—by fire, 455; explosions, 218; collisions, 10; wreck, 1; sinking, 29. Total, 713.

The lakes—by fire, 82; explosions, 33; collisions, 58; wreck, 58; sinking, 4. Total, 235.

Pacific coast—by explosions, 14; collisions, 2; wreck, 190. Total, 206.

Total by fire, 556; explosions, 399; collisions, 80; wreck, 405; sinking, 33. Grand total, 1,473.

It will be perceived that out of a total of 526 casualties of all kinds, 339, or nearly two-thirds, involving a loss of 713 lives, or nearly one-half the aggregate, occurred on the Western and other rivers embraced under the general designation of "waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico." It also appears that there were lost in all, by boiler explosions, 399 lives, of which 218, or more than half, were lost on the same waters. But the most startling fact is the loss of life by fire, as compared with other casualties. One hundred and fifty-one casualties, or nearly three-tenths of the entire number, are due to this destructive agency. Out of 1,473 lives, 556, or considerably more than one-third, owe their sudden termination to this fearful cause. But the proportion, when we compare localities, is yet more astonishing. No less than 455 deaths occurred from this cause in "waters flowing into the Gulf," while but 101 are charged to the account of all the rest of the country combined, including the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, their tributaries, and the Lakes. In other words, more than four-fifths of the entire loss of life by fire on board steam vessels during the last four years, occurred on the Western, Southern, and Southwestern rivers.

It appears that in the space of two years four vessels were burned by combustion of coal oil, and 93 lives were lost; while, if we add two vessels fired by the burning of hay and the 274 deaths, and 40 more from the upsetting of a stove, we have an aggregate of 407 lives lost in less than three years on the waters in question, through the direct agency of explosive or combustible articles.

The loss of property from the same source foots up as follows:

Accompanied by loss of life	$630,000
Not accompanied by loss of life	189,000
Cases in which the fire originated in cotton, but without loss of life	281,000
Total	$1,100,000

Here we find upwards of a million of property and more than 400 lives destroyed on these waters in four years by fire, the origin of which is traced directly to the carrying of combustible articles.

This, however, gives but an inadequate idea of the vast amount of property destroyed by casualities of all kinds on these and other waters of the United States during the four years covered by the report from which the following statement is condensed:

Destroyed on the Atlantic coast	$5,911,850
Destroyed on waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico	6,023,650
Destroyed on the lakes	1,246,850
Destroyed on the Pacific coast	191,500
Total	$13,373,850

To this must be added for casualties, where no return of the amount of property destroyed has been made, and which, taking the returns actually made as a guide, are estimated at over six millions in the aggregate, and we have a total of nearly twenty millions, or about five millions annually.

In transmitting the report from which the foregoing results are derived, the Secretary of the Treasury expresses the opinion that, for various reasons, the statistics thus furnished are more likely to be defective through underestimates than through exaggerated statements of the losses referred to.

The report, as showing the result of four years' experience, may be summed up in brief, as follows:

Total number of casualties	526
Average per annum	131
Average per month	10
Total number of lives lost	1,473
Average per annum	368
Average per month	30
Value of property lost (estimated)	$20,000,000
Average per annum	5,000,000
Average per month	416,666

More than ten casualties, involving a loss of over $400,000 every month.

THE M. E. CHURCH.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation for 1872.

Conference.	*Place.*	*Time.*		*Bishop.*
East Maine	Orono	June	12	Andrews.
Ger. and Switz'd	Zurich	"	27	Andrews.
Delaware	Dover, Del.	July	25*	Scott.
Colorado	Georgetown	"	25*	Foster.
Rocky Mount'ns	Salt Lake	Aug.	8*	Foster.
Nevada	Sierraville, Cal	"	15*	Foster.
North Ohio	Mansfield	"	28	Simpson.
Cincinnati	Eaton	"	28	Wiley.
Oregon	Salem	"	29*	Foster.
N. W. Indiana	Thorntown	Sept.	4	Janes.
Detroit	E. Saginaw	"	4	Ames.
Cent. Illinois	Geneseo	"	4	Bowman.
Indiana	Mt Vernon	"	4	Andrews.
S. W. German	Quincy, Ill.	"	4	Haven.
Central German	Dayton, O.	"	11	Simpson.
S. E Indiana	Edinburg	"	11	Wiley.
Erie	Akron, O.	"	11	Peck.
Chicago German	Chicago	"	18	Janes.
Michigan	Jackson	"	18	Ames.
Illinois	Decatur	"	18	Bowman.
California	Santa Clara	"	18	Foster.
Northwest Iowa	Fort Dodge	"	18	Andrews.
West Wisconsin	W. Eau Claire	"	18	Haven.
Ohio	Zanesville	"	18	Scott.
Central Ohio		"	25	Harris.
Upper Iowa	Vinton	"	25	Wiley.
Des Moines	Chariton	"	25	Andrews.
Minnesota	Winona	"	25	Haven.
N. W. German	Galena, Ill.	"	25	Peck.
Tennessee	Huntington	"	26*	Merrill.
South'n Illinois	Mt. Vernon	Oct.	2	Bowman.
Western N York	Olean	"	9	Harris.
Central N. York	Weedsport	"	9	Wiley.
Holston	Clevel'd, Tenn.	"	[illegible]	Merrill.
Iowa	Oskaloosa	"	9	Andrews.
Wisconsin	Fon du Lac	"	9	Haven.
Rock River	Rockford	"	9	Peck.
Georgia	Atlanta	"	16	Merrill.
Alabama	Rocky Hill Camp Gr'd.	"	30	Merrill.

NOTE.—The supervision of the Missions of the Church has been assigned to the Bishops severally as follows, namely:

To Bishop Simpson—Missions in Mexico, New Mexico, and Arizona.

To Bishop Harris—Missions in India and Turkey.

To Bishop Foster—Missions in Western Europe.

To Bishop Wiley—Missions in China.

To Bishop Haven—Missions in Italy.

To Bishop Peck—Missions in South America.

To the Bishop who may reside in San Francisco—Missions in Japan.

* Thursday.

Clark Street.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As improvements are now the order of the day with us in Chicago, would it not be well to change the name of Clark street to some other and better name; and would not "South avenue" sound better? We have changed objectionable names of certain streets to Third, Fourth, and Fifth avenues, the reputation of which was not much worse than that of Clark street. By calling attention to this suggestion, you will oblige a disinterested OLD CITIZEN.

CHICAGO, June 14.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 15.

The only special feature in the local money market to-day was the decline of New York Exchange. Currency was in demand, and this being the middle of the month the railroads require large amounts to liquidate their pay rolls up to the end of the last month in accordance with their usual custom. This has taken out a good deal of currency in addition to the demand for crop purposes and made currency temporarily so scarce here as to oblige some banks to contemplate ordering currency from New York.

The demand for currency depressed the price of exchange to 75c per $1,000 discount for sales between banks.

Money continues easy, and the majority of the banks would be willing to increase their loans.

The market for long loans on city real estate is well supplied, and there does not seem to be as much difficulty about titles in the negotiation of loans as was apprehended in connection with the loss of the records of deeds, and the difficulty of getting abstracts. A great many loans for large amounts ranging from $50,000 to $100,000 have been negotiated lately at from 8 to 9 per cent, and for small amounts at 10 per cent without any trouble.

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$4,061,071.31	$337,117.01
Tuesday	3,439,467.78	318,985.52
Wednesday	3,424,980.47	240,449.53
Thursday	3,342,835.94	330,798.81
Friday	3,450,197.34	477,323.85
Saturday	3,449,657.37	292,831.04
Total	$21,168,210.16	$1,987,505.76
Corresponding week last year	17,482,276.65	1,686,870.14

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	119¾	120¼
5-20s of '62	114	114½
5-20s of '64	114	114½
5-20s of '65	114½	115
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116½	116¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	117¼	117½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116½	117
10-40s	111½	....
United States new 5 per cents	112¼	....
United States Currency 6s	114½	114¾
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 and int.
Illinois County and Town 10s		95 @ 98
Chicago City 7s		100 and int.
Cook County 7s		100 and int.
Gold exchange		114
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	109¼@109½@110	110½ 109¾@110½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Gold dull and steady all day at 113¾@114. Loans from 1-16 to 2 per cent to use; from 1 to 4 per cent for carrying. The daily clearings were $88,000,000.

Money was easy at 4 to 5 per cent.

The bank statement shows unimportant changes, the principal one being an increase of loans of $1,651,100, with a corresponding increase of about the same amount in deposits.

The specie shipments to-day were $1,654,600.

Governments were very quiet, and closed steady.

State bonds were dull, and closed dull.

Stocks are generally steady, but Erie has yielded further to 59¼; Pacific Mail has fallen off to 68¾; Panama sold at 115. The market closed dull and steady. The steamers for Europe to-day take out a number of prominent Stock Exchange speculators; more are going away the coming week. The number of absentees this summer will be much larger than in previous years. Some estimate that fully two-thirds the men who make up the stock market will be absent during July and August. The activity during the past few days in the stock market has been caused by the settlement of accounts of this class. Some are selling out the stocks which they held, the others buying to close up their speculative sales.

Sterling, 109¾.

Governments:

Coups, '81	120½	Coups, '67, ex int	111¼
Coups, '62	114½	Coups, '68	117
Coups, '64	114½	10-40s	113½
Coups, '65	115	Currency 6s	114¼
Coups, '65 (new)	116½	New 5s	113

State bonds:

Missouris	97½	Old Virginias	48
Old Tennessees	73½	Old N. Carolinas	32½
New Tennessees	73	New N. Carolinas	21½
New Virginias	55		

Stocks closed:

Canton	96½	St. Paul	53¾
W. U. Tel.	78¼	St. Paul pref'd	75¼
Quicksilver	40	Wabash	75½
Adams Express	97	Wabash pref'd	86
Wells & Fargo	83¼	Fort Wayne	97½
Am. M. U. (ex-div.)	71	Terre Haute	40
United States	87½	Terre Haute pref'd	75
Pacific Mail	69½	Chicago & Alton	115½
New York Central	98	C. & A. pref'd	116
N. Y. C. scrip	96¼	O. & M.	41
Erie	59	C., C. & C.	94
Erie pref'd	77	C., B. & Q.	130
Harlem	120	Lake Shore	95½
Harlem pref'd	120	Ind. Central	32½
Mich. Central	119¼	Illinois Central	136
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pacific stocks	38¾
Northwestern	79½	Union Pacific bonds	89½
N. W. pref'd	93	Cent. Pacific bonds	104½
Rock Island	109¾	Del. Lack. & West'n	107½
New Jersey Cent	109¾	B., H. & Erie	7¼

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 15.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	4,426	4,886	7,022	3,606
Wheat, bu	21,745	39,030	3,825	60,761
Corn, bu	211,130	272,415	311,029	275,508
Oats, bu	101,737	33,200	39,295	20,098
Rye, bu	1,620	3,270	750	765
Barley, bu	1,350	190	1,280	...
Grass seed, lbs	30,690	9,890	1,253	...
Flax seed, lbs	22,860	62,571	...	...
Broom corn, lbs	16,800	25,130	788	8,343
Cured meats, lbs	121,460	47,020	319,132	162,000
Beef, brls	38	11	...	37
Pork, brls	...	2	35	601
Lard, lbs	16,780	10,350	20,920	132,125
Tallow, lbs	21,320	23,190	...	19,290
Butter, lbs	121,690	83,210	62,148	154,750
Live hogs, No	6,695	10,832	6,365	6,212
Cattle, No	1,837	2,039	3,514	1,633
Sheep, No	678	1,210	...	...
Hides, lbs	150,430	142,680	34,340	109,737
Highwines, brls	173	150	185	850
Wool, lbs	392,580	308,294	105,413	45,380
Potatoes, bu	3,493	1,174	120	...
Lumber, m	6,463	9,737	2,559	2,680
Shingles, m	1,640	2,410	2,705	2,214
Lath, m	626	685	223	676
Salt, brls	...	...	2,035	2,894

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 786 bu wheat; 1,644 bu corn; 657 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 168 cars wheat; 492 cars and 20,600 bu corn; 290 cars and 4,000 bu oats; 4 cars rye. Total (994 cars), 430,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	June 15, 1872.	June 8, 1872.	June 17, 1871.
Flour, brls	35,953	27,134	27,976
Wheat, bu	123,065	151,455	318,040
Corn, bu	1,416,440	1,996,150	1,359,817
Oats, bu	362,731	952,698	213,652
Rye, bu	8,407	17,597	11,408
Barley, bu	13,370	18,125	2,160
Live hogs, No	57,964	65,344	43,947
Cattle, No	16,805	18,003	13,577
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	41,006	28,149	35,762
Wheat, bu	97,189	53,028	415,455
Corn, bu	1,638,659	1,920,381	1,471,709
Oats, bu	273,695	348,191	220,294
Rye, bu	12,361	15,858	4,881
Barley, bu	22,009	12,030	1,210
Live hogs, No	48,897	55,749	35,680
Cattle, No	12,639	14,485	11,621

The leading produce markets were rather less active to-day, with small changes in prices, except in wheat and highwines. The reported movement of produce was more active, but the trading was slow in most departments, though it was the end of the first half of the month; but trading on the last half has not been extensive, most sellers preferring to take the option of a whole month or nothing. The grocery trade was less active than on either of the preceding days of the week, but there was no abatement in the firmness that has characterized the market for the past half dozen days or more. Coffees continue excited and are still working upward. The stock in this market is light and the different grades of rio were to-day advanced ½c. Hard sugars were also higher, prices at the refineries having advanced, in consequence of the "strike." Rice, syrups, soaps, and other articles in the list were unchanged. Under the head of dry goods there was nothing new to note. Only a moderate business was doing, and values underwent no material change, the prevalent feeling being firm. There was a good consumptive and speculative demand for the better grades of butter, and prices were well sustained, notwithstanding the continued liberal receipts. Strictly choice yellow dairy is firmly held at 16@18c. Low grades are inquired for to some extent, both on local account and for shipment, but the excessive supply keeps the market weak, and sales drag at 7@12c. The inquiry for grain bags was again active, and the market was buoyant. Cheese was in moderate request at 11@12c for Western, and at 13@14c for New York factory, with sales chiefly at inside to medium figures. Coal remains inactive at $8.00 for Lackawanna, and $9.00 for Erie. Dried fruits and fish met with a fair inquiry on interior account, but the local demand was extremely light. There was no change in values. Hay, hides, and leather were quoted quiet and steady at former prices. Oils were unchanged. There are comparatively few new features to note in connection with the market for lumber. The attendance of buyers at the yards was small to-day, and a light business was transacted. Prices, however, remain firm and unchanged. In the metal and tinners' stock market business was less active, and for a few of the leading articles prices were easier. Nails were dull, a few holders granting concessions to the extent of 12½c per keg. Iron, naval stores, and wool were quiet and easy. Poultry, potatoes, and eggs were ruled less active, and the views of dealers were less firm. Broom corn, beans, and cooperage were again dull, at about former figures.

Highwines were dull and weaker, owing to a decline in New York. Holders asked 85c per gallon, but there was no bid over 84c at the close.

Lake freights were rather quiet, and unchanged. A total of ten charters was reported, which will carry out 340,000 bu corn. Sail rates closed at 7c for corn, 7½c for wheat, and 5c for oats to Buffalo, by sail; 12½c for corn to Oswego, and 13c for do to Kingston. Through rates on corn were quoted at 24c to Portland, 25c to Boston, and 23½@23c to New York.

Provisions were rather more active, with no change in prices. There was but little product offered, probably because the receipts of hogs are less, recently, and do not threaten the stability of quotations, as they did two or three weeks ago. Neither was there much demand, the sum total of the inquiry being for two or three lots of mess pork, mostly to fill options. Hence the market was steady, but its speculative character is still apparent in the fact that pork for July sells 20c per brl higher than cash pork, though half of this month has already expired. Meats were scarcely mentioned. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $12.30; do seller July, $12.50@12.52½; do seller August, at $12.60@12.65; do seller December, $12.75@12.85. Lard, cash or seller June, $8.70@8.75; do seller July, $8.62½@8.85; summer lard, $8.00@8.10. Dry salted meats, 4¾@4½c for shoulders, and 6½c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats ½@¾c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 9½@11c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5@5½c for shoulders; 7½@7¾c for short ribs; 7¾@7½c for clear; 11@12c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8¼@8½c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork, at $12.30; 3,250 brls do seller July, at $12.50; 500 brls do seller August at $12.62½; 750 tcs lard at $8.72½; 500 tcs do seller 1873 at $8.27½; 100 tcs summer at $7.50 loose; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams at 10½c; 40 tcs do at 10½c; 210 tcs do without inspection, at 8c; 1,000 pcs summer-cured bacon hams at 10½c canvassed.

Flour was dull and rather weak, in sympathy with a downward tendency in New York, which caused buyers to withdraw, except a few who wanted lots for local use. White winter extras were quoted at $8.50@10.75 for good to choice; red winters at $8.00@9.00 for common to medium; spring extras at $7.00@8.00 for good to choice; and $6.25@6.75 for common; spring superfines at $4.25@5.75. Rye flour at $4.40@4.75. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Nashville City), at $10.75; 100 brls do (do Eagle), at $10.50; 75 brls do, on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $8.50; 300 brls do at $8.25; 300 brls do at $8.25; 300 brls do at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.75; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.69; 75 brls rye flour at $4.50. Total, 1,550 bu. Also, 10 tons bran at $12.00, and 30 tons do at $11.50 on track.

Wheat was quiet, dull, and easier, averaging ½c lower than yesterday, but weakening 1½c from the closing price of Friday, with few buyers at the decline. The receipts here were larger, and wheat was quoted heavy in New York. The shipments of the week from that point are only 163,000 bu, and stocks are reported to be on the increase, as they are here, not withstanding light receipts. The true state of the case seems to be that prices in New York are too high for Liverpool buyers, and prices in Chicago are too high for New York buyers, while poor Buffalo is stagnant for two weeks past, being too weak to establish a price between the conflicting quotations between Chicago and New York. Seller July opened at $1.48, declined to $1.47½, advanced to $1.48¼, and fell to $1.47¼ at the close. Seller the month sold at $1.49½@1.50½; seller August at $1.43@1.44¼, and seller the year at $1.23@1.24¼. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.50; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.50¼; 6,000 bu do at $1.50¼; 11,200 bu do at $1.50¼; 16,000 bu do at $1.50; 800 bu do at $1.49¼; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.35; 400 bu rejected do at $1.20; 450 bu by sample at $1.54¼; 400 bu do at $1.53. Total, 41,600 bu.

Corn was rather less active, but firm and steady during the greater part of the session at the outside quotations of yesterday, though in liberal supply here, and quoted heavy in New York. Holders were strong, knowing that the movement of corn across the Atlantic is the most active ever known. 1,360,000 bu having been shipped out from New York this week; the low price of corn as compared with wheat acting as a powerful stimulus to buying the cheaper grain for consumption. There were a good many buying orders here, probably sent under fear of injury to the next crop by bad weather. Our shipments of this week exceed the receipts by 212,000 bu, and the stock in store is diminished by that amount, plus the withdrawals for city consumption. But towards half-past 12 o'clock buyers gradually withdrew, and the market sagged under the weight of offerings, cash corn being especially dull. Seller July opened at 46½c, fell off ¼c, advanced to 46½c, and declined slowly to 46¼c, closing at 46½c. Seller the month closed at 45@and fresh receipts at 45¼@45½c. Seller August sold at 48@48½c, closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 19,650 bu No. 2 at 45½c; 25,000 bu do at 45¼c; 16,800 bu do at 45½c; 87,000 bu do at 45¼c; 30,000 bu do at 46½c; 140,000 bu do at 45c; 10,000 bu do at 44½c; 10,000 bu do at 44½c; 18,400 bu rejected at 42½c; 6,000 bu do at 42½c; 1,200 bu do at 42c; 800 bu no grade at 30c; 800 bu by sample at 35c. Total, 365,600 bu.

Oats were tame and irregular. The syndicate kept the market steady on seller the month or cash for oats in old houses, but outside of that the market was visibly weakened by the larger receipts, and the certainty that half a million bu per day would come in here if there were storage room to receive them. But "there's the rub." The Java took out 100,000 bu of oats this morning, the largest cargo of grain that ever left this port, but it was asserted on good authority that the room from which they were taken, in the Illinois River Elevator, is contracted to be kept vacant, or filled with corn during the remainder of the current month. This is a new tactic, and will probably be met by a new feint on the side of the shorts. The contest wages more and more bitter as it proceeds, and the party who is running the corner seems just as confident and determined as ever, though the indications now are that, even if he succeeds, he will feel like complaining with Virgil: *Silvestrem tenui musam meditaris avena.* Seller the month sold at 41c; do "regular," slow sale at 35c; seller July sold at 34@34½c, and seller August at 31c. Cash sales were reported of 5,400 bu at 41½c; 60,000 bu at 41c; 10,000 bu in N. W. depot at 38c; 1,200 bu do (later) at 35c; 24,000 bu rejected at 32c. Total, 79,000 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at yesterday's figures, with sales of 3,000 bu No. 2 at 71c; No. 1 was nominal at the same price.

Barley was neglected and nominally unchanged, at 54@55c for No. 2, and 45c for No. 3. Cash sales were 400 bu by sample at 70c; 400 bu do at 65c; 800 bu do at 55c; and 800 bu do at 53c. Total, 2,400 bu.

We have previously referred to the disagreement of opinion as to the time when the whiskey section of the new Revenue law would go into effect. The following extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Journal of Commerce* explains the thing so far as such a sorry muddle is susceptible of explanation. There is one point not elucidated: Who made that surreptitious change, and how much did he make by it?

"Yesterday, as I was walking through the Revenue Bureau mention was made that I had made a mistake as to date of the whiskey sections of the Tax bill taking effect, but I felt confident that it was July, and laughed at the idea. I was walked into a room there, and shown the last section of the bill, in a certified copy, and told that the Revenue Department would hold that the tobacco sections go into effect July 1, and the whiskey sections on August 1. I was not yet satisfied. In the first place I had paid particular attention to the bill itself, appreciating the great interests involved, and especial attention to the point as to when it should begin to operate. A member of the Conference Committee, who is a thorough student and a clear-headed man, assured me most positively that the Tariff bill would take effect August 1, the Cape of Good Hope provision and the stamp abolitions October 1, the consolidation of revenue districts January 1, and the whiskey and tobacco sections July 1. All members of both houses so understood it. This was telegraphed immediately, and the Conference report bore out the assertion. I sent the bill forward and it was printed as passed. The clamor for official certification was so great, the Government copy not yet having appeared, that I kept the clerks up till after midnight last Friday at the State Department, comparing the *Journal of Commerce* copy with the original, and rested the case there. They found only the immaterial differences of a few misplacements of commas and semicolons. This corrected copy, appearing over the official certification of the State Department, ought to have been enough. But upon looking at the law upon parchment in the archives, it appears that the last section, which fixes dates not otherwise specified, reads August where we have it July. That covers all the sections relating to distilled spirits. Failing to find such an amendment in the *Globe* reprint of the conference report, I went to the Capitol immediately to see the originals of engrossed copy and conference report. The latter does not show any such amendment. The amendment would be to Senate amendment 148, but the conference report says 'strike out 60 and insert 80' in the paragraph consolidating revenue districts in amendment 148. Thus I found that the Conference Committee did not authorize the change from July to August. But on the engrossed copy some one had, without striking out 'July,' written above it in lead pencil the word 'August,' and the enrolling clerks inserted August instead of July in the law.

The importance of that changed word may be realized at once. It will probably be felt to the extent of a great many thousand dollars on the Produce Exchange. But I am satisfied that it was not authorized by the Conference Committee, that it was not in the conference report, and that it has no business there. However, it is in the law, and no power on earth can change it, unless the President should call an extra session of Congress. Here we find ourselves with a dispersed Congress, and nobody to explain the error; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that the tax sections relating to distilled spirits will not take effect till the 1st of next August. The tobacco section only comes under the July date.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 15.

BUTTER—In this branch of trade there was a fair business doing, the demand being principally of a speculative character. Prices for good to choice grades were firm, but common and medium descriptions were weak. We quote: Strictly choice dairy at 16@18c; fair to good grades at 13@15c; inferior to common at 7@12c.

BAGGING—Prices underwent no change, but for cotton seamless goods, the market was stronger. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 40c; Grahampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 35c; Royal River, 37c; burlaps bags, 21@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BERRIES—There was unusually large receipts of strawberries (about 2,400 cases from Michigan alone) and receivers were compelled to lower prices in order to effect sales, as all must be closed out to-day. Gooseberries nearly unsalable. Raspberries and cherries lower. Sales were: 40 cases small strawberries, from Michigan, at 17c; 245 cases good at 18c; 990 cases choice at 20c; 60 cases fancy at 22c; 16 cases Alton, at 15c; 60 cases from Illinois, at 12½@17c; 30 cases raspberries at 18c; 10 at 20c; 3 cases red raspberries at 40c; 25 cases gooseberries at $2.00; 40 bu at $2.00@20 bu at $1.50; 40 cases sour cherries at 14@15c; 10 cases black at 25c; 7 cases Oxharts at 18c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market was only moderately active, but firm at previous quotations. The stocks are large: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, 4.00@4.50; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₱ 1,000, $40.00@55.00; building brick, $8.00@11.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl. The following are the list prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, for which a deduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First Quality.	Double Strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7.50	$13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.00	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	9.25	16.00
20x28 to 24x30	9.50	17.50
26x28 to 26x36	10.25	18.50
26x34 to 26x40	11.00	20.50
28x38 to 28x44	13.00	21.50
28x46 to 30x48	15.00	24.50
30x50 to 32x52	....	25.50
32x54 to 32x56	....	27.50
34x58 to 34x60	....	30.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	33.00

BROOM CORN—Business was dull, and prices favored buyers: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00; and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BEANS—Were in meagre inquiry, at the following range of prices: $2.45@2.75 for fair to choice medium, and $2.60@3.00 for navy.

CHERRIES—Fair demand for choice at about yesterday's prices. Sales were: 10 cases at 15c; 14 cases at 14c; 10 cases at 13½c; 60 bu at $5.00; 8 cases sweet at 20c.

COOPERAGE—The demand was fairly active, and quotations were steady at the annexed range: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.75@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; new staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour heading, 10@12c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whole ¼ barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

CHEESE—A moderately active demand existed for this article, and the quotations were pretty generally adhered to: New York factory, new, 13@14c; Ohio factory, new, 11@12c; Western, factory, new, 11@12c.

COAL—Remains dull, without change in prices, the following being current: Lehigh lump, $10.50; Lehigh prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $8.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.00@8.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Met with only a light inquiry, the local demand being inconsiderable. Prices remain nominally unchanged. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4.25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3.00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.25@3.35
Corn, Yarmouth	3.25@3.35
Peas, 2 lb	3.30@3.40
Lima beans, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Succotash, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Lobster, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 1 lb	3.25
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

EGGS—The market was dull, and prices weak at 11@12c per dozen. The supply was ample.

FISH—A liberal inquiry existed on interior account, but the local demand was small. Prices were easy at the following range: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.25@9.50; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.50@7.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.50@6.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; No. 1 bay, $1.45@1.50; family kits, $1.10@1.25; bank cod, $5.50@5.75; George's cod, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@32c; box scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brl $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Trade was reported quiet, and prices were steady and firm. We repeat our list: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 11@13c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, $3.30@3.40; blackberries, 15@16c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; Michigan, 11@12c.

FIRE CRACKERS—Are in active request at $3.00@3.10.

GROCERIES—A further advance of ½c in Rio coffee is noted, and also an advance in refined sugars. With these exceptions values were unchanged. Trade was only fair. We revise our quotations as follows:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 28@30c; Java No. 2, 25@26c; choice Rio, 25½@25¾c; prime do, 25@25½c; good do, 24@24½c; common do, 23@23½c; Singapore, 26@26½c; Costa Rica, 25@25½c; Maracaibo, 24½@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12¾@13c; A, standard, at 11¾@12c; No. 2, at 11¾@11½c; B, at 11@11½c; X C, at 11¼@11½c; C, at 11¼@11½c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 45@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans choice at 70@75c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14½@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6½c; German mottled, at 7½@7½c; White Lily, at 6½@7c; White Rose, at 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4½c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—Was quoted quiet and steady at former rates. The following are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $18.50@20.50; do, loose pressed, $18.00@19.50; prairie, pressed, $11.00@12.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $16.00@17.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Nothing new was developed in connection with this market. A steadily fair demand exists both on local and Eastern account, and the market remains firm at quoted prices. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says of the New York market: "Business still continues good, the demand from the trade and from the country being fairly active, and prices are firm at last week's quotations, the changes being unimportant, but tending to higher figures. The receipts are light, 68,000, being below the amount of sales; a large portion of the receipts of the week were from South America." We quote: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 13c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 65@75c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—There was a fair demand on interior account, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c
Bar-iron	5 @ 5 9-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Light band	6 @ 6 3-10 rates
Hoop	6 2-10@ 6 6-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 2-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@ 5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20
Russian, No. 1 stained	18
Sheet iron	6¼ @ 2½ rates
Norway nail rods	10 @ 6 rates
German plow steel	10½ @19 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @13½ rates
Spring and tire steel	10½ @12 rates

LEATHER—Is firm at former rates. All descriptions of light stock are in active demand, while heavy weights are rather quiet. Stocks are much reduced. The following, concerning the Boston market, is from the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*:

"The general tone of the leather market has been healthy during the week, and prices of the most desirable grades are well sustained, with somewhat of an upward tendency. Most of the manufacturers have made themselves acquainted with the condition of the market, but have to a considerable extent refrained from supplying themselves on anything like a greatly enlarged scale. Indeed, no class of buyers seem disposed, in the absence of a very active demand, while at the same time the wants of consumers are not pressing, to pay higher figures than those marked in our lists."

We quote:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ₱ lb	40@ 43
Kip, ₱ lb	60@ 1.00
Kip, veals	90@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	26@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 26
Collar, ₱ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.26
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	35@ 37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@ 34
"B A" sole	31@ 33
OAK.	
Calf	$ 1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—We note the following changes in our price list:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.00; do, 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 53c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 46c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—The market was dull. We continue to quote:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	$ 18@ 20
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	17@ 19
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	21@ 23
Marline, ₱ lb	20@ 23
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	17@ 19
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00@6.37½
Pitch, ₱ brl	6.50@7.00
Tar, per brl	5.50@8.12½

NAILS—Were in less active inquiry, and easy, upon the basis of $5.50 rates: 60d, $5.40; 8d ₱ keg, $5.75; 6d, ₱ keg, $6.00; 4d, ₱ keg, $6.25; 3d, ₱ keg, $7.00; fine 3d, ₱ keg, $9.25; blue 2d, common, ₱ keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

OILS—Business was quiet to-day and prices were unchanged. We quote: Carbon, 23@23½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 71c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 66@67c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Continue active at full prices:

WHITE LEADS.	
Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50
ZINC.	
Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow White	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	16.00
English red lead	13.00
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POTATOES—There was very little doing in this market, and prices were easy, as follows: 40@45c for Western, and 20@30c for mixed Western.

POULTRY—Dealers reported a small inquiry, and, as the supply is large, a weak feeling was reported. We quote: Live chickens, $4.00@4.25 per doz; live turkeys, 10c.

SEEDS—The market was more active, and a shade firmer on nearly all grades. We now quote: Millet at $2.10@2.25, and Hungarian at $2.25@2.50; timothy at $2.60@2.90 for fair to good; $3.00@3.10 for prime; clover at $5.00@5.25. Buckwheat, $1.35@1.50.

SALT—Remained firm in price, at unchanged quotations. The demand was large: Saginaw pure, $1.75; Onondaga fine $1.75; coarse salt, $1.75; coarse Diamond C, $1.85; dairy without bags, $3.00; do with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

TEAS—Dealers report the demand small, and the general feeling is weak. We repeat our quotations as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@65c; good, 60@85c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.20; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@90c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@70c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains firm and unchanged. The following are the ruling prices:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black sound, 55@60c.

VEGETABLES—Lower all around. String Beans—60 bu at $2.00. Green Peas—180 bu at $2.00; 60 bu, poor, at $1.50; 30 bu at 60c. Tomatoes—3 boxes from Cobden at 50c. Cucumbers—190 doz at 65c; 270 at 70@75c. Beets—150 doz at 40@50c. Turnips—30 bu boxes at $1.50 each. Lettuce—40 doz at 25@30c. Soups—20 doz at 35c.

VEAL—Sales: 16 carcasses at 7@8c; 19 at 8@9c.

WOOL—The trading in this market was again of a light character, and prices were almost nominal:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@63c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@68c
Washed, coarse	57@62c
Unwashed, fine	38@45c
Unwashed, medium	40@45c
Unwashed, coarse	40@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@78c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@72c

WOOD—The wood trade is fairly active, and the following prices are firmly adhered to: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $6.00@6.50 delivered.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review of the Week Ending June 15.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 15.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,164	7,932	101
Tuesday	3,478	12,994	290
Wednesday	4,738	14,873	1,408
Thursday	3,628	11,782	669
Friday	1,837	6,695	678
Saturday	1,302	3,772	25
Total	17,147	56,638	3,171
Friday	17,559	63,050	3,474
Week before last	15,808	70,688	4,278
Week ending May 25	17,782	70,398	2,156
Total 4 weeks	68,296	260,764	13,074

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,769	8,879	625
Tuesday	1,891	6,891	....
Wednesday	1,205	10,291	180
Thursday	2,124	10,785	29
Friday	3,514	6,365	....
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	10,503	42,661	834
Last week	14,510	52,485	764
Week before last	14,231	49,696	1,022

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

Per 100 lbs—	Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	90	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	76	90
To Albany	78	96
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	45	58
To Dunkirk	42½	52½
To Cleveland	30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	25	39

The following minimum weights are the least that will be taken:

	Pounds.
Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	22,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double-deck car, per car	22,000
Sheep, single-deck car, per car	18,000

CATTLE—The past week has been a disastrous one to a majority of Western shippers. All who have handled common and medium grades have lost more or less heavily, according to the magnitude of their operations, as the market has been largely overstocked, and values have depreciated ½@¾c per lb. Of the entire supply, perhaps three-fourths was composed of cows, rough, half-fattened steers, and Texas cattle. Although the inquiry for these descriptions was more than usually active, the combined demand did not prove sufficient to prevent a steady accumulation, and prices rapidly receded. A large number of sales were reported at the low range of $3.50@4.50, while inferior mixed lots, and thin, through droves of Texas cattle sold down to $2.75@3.25. So far as good to choice corn-fed cattle were concerned, the condition of the market has been such as to give little cause for complaint. In sympathy with the market for the poorer sorts a somewhat easier feeling has prevailed, but under an active demand sellers were enabled to realize promptly, and at prices ruling barely an ⅛c lower than last week. Stock steers are still in good demand, but the increased receipts enable feeders to fill their orders at lower prices. Milch cows with young calves are inquired for to a moderate extent only, and sales are slow at $20.00@30.00 for common to medium, and at $35.00@50.00 for good to choice. Veal calves have been plenty, and have been sold at a shade lower prices, or at $3.75@4.50 for inferior to common, and at $5.00@5.75 for good to choice. Texas cattle may be quoted at $3.00@3.50 for thin through droves; at $3.75@4.50 for common to fair droves wintered North, and at $5.00@5.50 for good to choice.

To-day the market was dull, and generally weak. The receipts were large for a Saturday, and embraced a very poor class of stock, and with only a few buyers in attendance trading was extremely slow. A considerable portion of the fresh receipts were Texas cattle. Sales were effected at $3.00@6.00 for inferior mixed lots to extra steers.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.75@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	6.30@6.65
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	6.00@6.25
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,350 lbs	5.25@5.75
Medium Class—Common to medium steers and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	4.00@5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.50

HOGS—The receipts during the week aggregate 56,638, against 63,050 last week, and 70,688 week before last. For the four weeks ending to-day 260,754 have arrived, and since Jan. 1, 1,561,741. The market opened active and firm this week, Monday's and Tuesday's arrivals being disposed of at a slight advance on last weeks prices, or at $3.65@4.05. The large receipts of Wednesday, however, caused a sharp reaction, prices receding to $3.50@3.90. Since Wednesday the supply has been more moderate, and prices have crept back to about the opening rates, or to $3.65@4.05, at which range the market closes firm. The demand has been steadily active, and the accumulation of stock was at no time very considerable.

To-day trading was active. The receipts reached only 3772 head, and with a good demand to meet. The pens were well cleared by mid-day; sales making at $3.65@3.75 for common; at $3.80@3.90 for medium, and at $3.95@4.05 for good to really choice. Stags, sows, and inferior mixed lots are quotable at $3.00@3.50. Transactions include the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
38	241	$3.90	32	199	$3.90	48	245	$3.80
80	190	3.90	44	290	3.85	30	305	3.85
15	287	3.75	45	200	4.00	56	211	3.90
36	192	4.05	58	210	4.00	21	290	3.50
41	308	3.80	48	256	3.85	25	305	3.80
118	202	3.90	86	288	3.75	51	302	3.80
89	201	3.90	34	216	3.12½	52	208	3.93
45	340	3.50	58	268	3.80	41	212	4.00
48	265	3.75	35	189	4.05	63	243	3.95

SHEEP—The sheep market continues extremely dull. There has been a light demand at $3.75@4.25 for common; at $4.50@5.00 for medium; and at $5.25@5.75 for good to choice. Lambs are scarce and nominal.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 15.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet m	6,463	2,559
Shingles, m	1,640	2,705
Lath, pieces m	626	223

CARGOES—The market to-day was active, and for piece stuff prices were a shade higher. A sawed shingles and lath were steady. At the close of business hours, nothing was left over.

We glean the following from the Albany *Argus* of the 14th.

The change in duty on Canada lumber from *ad valorem* to a specific duty of $2 per m feet, gold, to take effect on the 1st of August next, will be a cause of congratulation to all interested in Canadian lumber. Ottawa lumber will be benefitted most by the change, for at the present high prices merchantable lumber has to pay a duty of $3@4 per m, gold, and culls $2 to $2.50 per m feet. In other sections, the cost of culls and common grades will be increased thereby; not over $1 to $1.50 per m feet, gold, having been paid for duty on the same. Aside the gain that will be derived in lessening the cost of certain kinds of lumber, the getting rid of the annoyance attending the collection of the duty will be worth a good deal, and be a matter of general congratulation especially to those who have been unfortunate enough to get into collision with the Government officials.

Prices demanded by Ottawa manufacturers will prevent lumber coming to this market from that section. At $12 per m feet for culls and $19 per m feet for merchantable, with present rate of gold and even a specific duty of $2 per m feet gold and cost of transportation, no margin is left, and with the least concession in Albany there would be a loss. From present appearances the receipts of Ottawa lumber will be light.

At Saginaw prices remain without much change. The orders now in hand will keep the mills busy until after the month of July, and thus tend to keep the market firm. An advance of $1 per m feet on lake freights, and 50c per m on the canal will increase the cost of that lumber. Great difficulty is experienced in procuring schooners or barges to bring forward lumber held at the mills of last year's sawing, and without a change in this respect high freights and slow shipments may be calculated upon. Barges hitherto employed in carrying lumber have been chartered to carry oil between Cleveland and Buffalo, and most of the first-class canal boats are secured to carry corn. Next to the labor strikes the difficulty of getting forward lumber concerns the lumber dealers as much as anything. The strike has assumed a serious shape, and unless set to rights must affect building operations seriously. The strikes once closed, a steady lumber business may be counted on throughout the season. The low stock of lumber throughout the country; the lateness of the season; the limited time left for the manufacture and the shipment of lumber; the freighting difficulties, and other features of the trade can hardly fail to keep prices steady.

The heavy rains of the last ten days have helped the log drivers, and most of the mills will have logs enough to keep them sawing for the balance of the season. A large quantity of logs will not be got to the mills, and thus the scare of a large overstock is passed. The logs got to the mills have been at an increased cost.

As compared with last year, receipts are much less; stocks on hand much lighter. The district was never before as bare, many of the yards having nothing on them. Shipments have been light, owing to the wants of assortment.

The receipts of lumber by lake, at Buffalo, during the week, are reported at 8,764,000 feet; at Oswego, 5,870,000 feet.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain canals, for the first week in June, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, No. of m.	Timber, cub. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1872	13,966,300	50	....	....
1871	14,996,600	1,632	....	480,000

Of the boards and scantling received, 8,681,300 feet were by the Erie, and 5,284,900 feet were by the Champlain canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain canals from the opening of navigation to June 8 were:

	Boards & Scantling, feet.	Shingles, No. of m.	Timber, Cub. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1872	33,741,300	....	....	....
1871	77,053,800	....	7,987	2,191,600

Canal freights from Buffalo to Albany are $5.75@6.00 ₱ m feet on pine, and $7.00@7.25 on walnut, &c. From Oswego to Albany at $3.25 ₱ m feet.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie Canal during the week ending May 22, were 652,800 feet; by the Champlain Canal, 241,300 feet; making an aggregate of 894,100 feet, against 15,041,900 feet to May 23, 1871.

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$18.00@20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.00@17.00
Common strips and boards	13.00@14.00
Common mixed lumber	12.00@13.50
Joist and scantling	11.00@11.50
Shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Lath	3.00
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.	
Manistee, ₱ m	$2.87½@3.00
Ludington, ₱ m	2.75
Pentwater, ₱ m	2.25
Muskegon, ₱ m	2.00@2.25
White Lake, ₱ m	2.50
Grand River, ₱ m	2.00
WEST SHORE.	
Horn's Pier—wood, ₱ cord	3.00
Railroad ties	.10
Two Rivers—Lumber ₱ m	2.25
Ahnepee—Wood, ₱ cord	2.75
Ahnepee—Railroad ties	9@10
Ahnepee—Cedar posts	3½@4½
Ahnepee—Shingles	25
Menominee	3.00
Oconto	3.75@4.00

Sales were:

Cargo schr Mary, from Oconto, 150 m ft boards and strips at $15.00; 25 m lath at $3.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Four Brothers, from Muskegon, 54 m ft strips and boards, common, at $13.00; 29 m ft joist and scantlings at $11.25; 25 m lath at $3.00 (mill tally). Sold by J. Fraser.

Cargo Scotland, from Muskegon, 110 m ft boards and strips at $12.50; 17 m ft joist and scantling at $11.25. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Brown, from Menominee, 35 m ft boards and strips at $13.50; 100 m ft joist and scantling at $11.50; lath at $3.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr J. Vilas, from Big Suamico, 685 m A shingles at $2.80; 100 m ft lumber at $13.00 for 1 inch, $11.50 for 2 do, $13.00 for 3 do, and $3.00 for lath. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr A. Bronson, from Oconto, 180 m ft lumber at $15.50 for inch, $11.25 for 2 do, and $3.00 for lath. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Shepard, from Oconto, 150 m ft lumber at $16.00 for 1 inch, $11.25 for 2 inch, and $3.00 for lath. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Sea Gem, from Neshoto, 91 m ft lumber at $14.00; 40 m lath at $3.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Dawn, from Manistee, 80 m ft joist and scantling at $11.50. Sold by Cush, Calkins & Co.

Cargo schr M. Thompson, from Pentwater, 160 m ft joist and scantling at $11.25. Sold by W. Meglade.

Cargo schr S. F. Gale, from Menominee, 50 m ft joist and scantling at $11.00; 130 m ft boards and strips at $13.50; 30 m lath at $3.00. Sold by Carter & Jones.

Cargo schr Hubbard, from Pentwater, 500 m shingles at $2.90. Sold by W. Meglade.

Cargo schr Pilgrim, from Menominee, 40 m ft joist and scantling at $11.25; 100 m ft boards and strips at $13.75; 10 m lath at $3.00. Sold by Carter & Jones.

Cargo barge City of Erie, from Grand Haven, 78,864 ft strips, and 60,239 ft boards at $17.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand was active and prices were strong, as follows:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	18.00@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joists, scantlings, small timber etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@16.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Dry do	16.00@18.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@26.00
Pickets, square	13.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@30.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 3.75
HARDWOOD.	
Oak (dry)	$20.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common (in large lots)	17.00
Hickory	25.00@40.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

We now quote as follows:

A or star shingles	$2.87½@3.12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 15—1:30 p. m.—Weather fair and favorable to crops.

Consols—Money, 92¾; account, 92½. Bonds of '62, 91; do '65, 92; do '67, 91½, extra dividend; 10-40s, 89½.

Tallow, 46s.

FRANKFORT, June 15.—Bonds of '62, 95½.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 11½@11¾d; Orleans, 11¾d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Shipments of cotton from Bombay since last report to the 14th, 88,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 13s 8d. Flour, 28s@28s 6d. Corn, 27s 3d. Cheese, 63s. Cumberland middles, 29s.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 15.—Beeves—Receipts, 9,600 head. The large supply of cattle this week, including 1,800 received to-day, has had the anticipated effect. To-day's sales show a decline of ½c from yesterday's prices. The market is active, and but few remain unsold. The ruling prices are the same as last week. Mr. Robbins sold 16 Ohio, av 1,300 lbs, at 7½c; 18 stillers, av 1,100 lbs, at 6½c; 36, av 1,240 lbs, at 6½c; 18 New York stillers, av 1,160 lbs, at 7c. O. W. Seeley, 15 Ohio, av 1,400 lbs, $7.70. Ward & Johnson, 19 Ohio, av 1,050 lbs, at $6.05. J. A. Monroe, 36 Illinois, av 1,450 lbs, at 7¾c. Henry Rosenthal, 130 Illinois, av 1,300 lbs, at 7@7½c; 19, av 1,030 lbs, at 6½c; 80, av 1,330 lbs, at 7½c; 19, av 1,160 lbs, at 7½c; 16, av 1,240 lbs, at 7c. M. White, 18 Illinois, av 1,100 lbs, at 6½c. C. Eastman, 40 Illinois, av 1,140 lbs, at 6½c. J. Flynn, 80 Illinois, av 1,330 lbs, at $7.65. Dewey & Upton, 45 Illinois, av 1,140 lbs, at 7½c. Burns & Kirchway, 120 Missouri, av 1,220 lbs, at 7c; 40, av 1,220 lbs, at 7¼c; 40 Livingston & Rosenthal, 68 Illinois, av 1,790 lbs, at 7@7½c; 50, av 1,100 lbs, at 6½c; 14, av 1,550 lbs, at 7½c. Geo. Dewey, 18 Illinois, av 1,260 lbs, at $7.40. Coon & Thompson, 18 Cherokee, av 1,030 lbs, at 6½c.

Milch Cows—Dull. Sales 70 head, from $45 to $65. No extras here.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market dull, and prices fully ½@¾c lower than last week. A large number remain unsold. No buyers for them, even at the decline. Holders will all lose heavily.

Lambs—Scarce; 10 to 12 Ohio sheep, av 80 lbs at 6@7½c; av 96 lbs, 7½@7¾c; State sheep, av 80 lbs 6½c; common, av 98 lbs, 6½c.

Hogs—Receipts, 25,000; no demand—all shipped through.

Cotton Markets.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 15.—Cotton dull and nominal. Low middling, 24c.

CHARLESTON, June 15.—Cotton dull. Middlings, 25c; net receipts, 176 bales; exports by coast, 247 bales; stock, 9,041 bales.

MOBILE, June 15.—Cotton quiet. Middlings, 24½c; net receipts, 13 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 314 bales.

GALVESTON, June 15.—Cotton nominal. Good ordinary, 20½c; net receipts, 3 bales; exports by coastwise, 239 bales; stock, 3,998 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 15.—Cotton quiet; nothing doing. Middlings, 24c; receipts, 125 bales; exports past, 465 bales; sales, 65 bales; stock, 4,239 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15.—Cotton dull. Sales, 900 bales. Good ordinary, 22½c; low middlings, 24c; middling, 25c; receipts, 142 bales; exports coastwise, 2,605 bales; stock, 36,874 bales.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 15.—In dry goods, business is light, and no changes of consequence have taken place in domestics since the reduction of Cabots bleached sheetings, yesterday. The warehousing of foreign woollen manufactured goods, and other classes coming under the action of the new Tariff bill, still continues, but the quantity of those arriving is very light, and lessening.

In furs, trade is opening with light stocks and high prices. Mink and muskrat sell at an advance of 25 per cent, as compared with last year's Leipsic prices, and Alaska seal of the best kind is even proportionately more advanced in values.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, June 15.—East Liberty cattle market dull; arrivals heavy; best, 6½@7c; stockers, 4½@5c; prospects slow.

Sheep—Market dull; arrivals fair; prospects dull; best, 5½@6c; medium, 5@5½c; common, 4@4½c.

Hogs—Market very bad; arrivals very heavy; Philadelphia, $4.10@4.15; Yorkers, $3.75@4.00; prospects dull.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 15.—COTTON—More active; middling upland, 26½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is dull; receipts, 12,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.95@6.50; common to good extra, $6.75@7.85; good to choice, $7.40@8.30; St. Louis, $8.50@12.00. Rye flour and Corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; receipts, 22,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring afloat, $1.68; winter red Western, $1.92½@2.00; white $2.05@2.10; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.73. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn fairly active, but easier; receipts, 271,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 63@64c; fair to good lots, 65½@65½c; ordinary to choice sail lots do, 65@70c; yellow, 78@80c. Oats fairly active; receipts 136,000 bu; Western 49½@51c; Ohio, 51@53½c.

EGGS—Steady; prime Western, 18c.

LEATHER—Steady at 27½@29c; Orinoco, 25½@27c.

WOOL—Firm; superfine pulled, 67½@75c; extra pulled, 67½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 16@19c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses dull. Rice firm at 8½@9½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 57@57½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $13.30@13.35. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@18c.

CHEESE—Heavy; common to fair, 11@14c.

WHISKEY—Lower at 87½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $6.00@6.25. Wheat quiet; red, $2.10; white, $2.20@2.25. Rye $1.00@1.05. Corn steady; yellow, 67c; mixed Western, 65@66c. Oats weak at 48@52c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and weak. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 67@68c. Oats in better demand; Western mixed, 48c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Depressed; 91c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat easier; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.68@1.70. Corn lower; 59@60c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—COTTON—Dull and nominal.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; prices unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; not enough doing to establish prices. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 mixed and yellow, 44½c@45. Oats dull and unchanged at 37c. Rye dull and lower at 75c. Barley, no market.

WHISKEY—Unchanged at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.00. Bacon firm. Shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear sides, 7½c. Order lots ½ higher. Lard dull at 8½@8½c.

HOGS—Quiet at 3½@4c.

CATTLE—Quiet at 3½@5½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—TOBACCO—Active and firm at unchanged prices. Sales 219 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Steady with improved order demand. Mess pork in round lots $12.50 cash. Bacon shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7¼@7½c; clear sides, 7½c packed. Bulk shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear sides, 6½c. Sugar cured hams, 11½@12c; plain hams 10½c. Lard, tierces, 9 kegs, 10c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 86c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Red, $1.86@1.90. Corn steady, 51@52c. Oats 40@44c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged. Pork regular, $12.25. Bulk meats held at 4½@6½@6½c. Bacon quiet and held firm. 5½@7½@7¾c.

HOGS—Steady; fat, 4@4½c.

WHISKEY—Dull and lower at 85c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.95; amber Michigan, $1.83; No. 2 red, $1.78. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed, 52@52½c; low mixed, 51½c; Michigan, 51½c; white, 57c; no grade, 45@45½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 41½c; Michigan, 39½@40c.

FREIGHTS—Nominal; no vessels here.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, but lower; No. 1 red winter held at $1.99; No. 2, $1.80. Corn weak and nominal at 52c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 41c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and firm; refined, 20½@21c for car lots; 21½@22c for trade lots.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 19.—Cotton in light demand but holders firm; low middling, 24½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal; no sales. Corn dull and drooping; white, 66c. Oats dull and drooping at 48c.

HAY—Dull and drooping at $25.00@30.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon in fair demand and firm; shoulders, 6½c; clear sides, 7½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Oats dull and weaker at 51@53c. Bran dull and lower at $1.15. All others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 25½; sight, ½ premium; gold, 13¼.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.93; No. 1, $1.86@1.88. Corn dull and lower at 53c. Oats dull and lower; mixed, 39c; white, 42@43c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

CLEARED.......June 15.

Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 80 bu potatoes, 101 lbs butter and sundries.
Prop Oconto, Depere, 22½ tons iron, 40 m lumber, 26 m staves, 320 m shingles.
Brk C. K. Nims, Erie, 900 tons coal.
Schr Tuscola, White Lake, 150 m lumber.
Schr Progress, Holland, 27 cds wood, 20 cds bark.
Schr West Side, Oswego, 450 tons coal.
Schr North, Green Bay, 1,025 m shingles.
Schr Thos. H. Epy, Evanston, 10 yds gravel.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Empire Dock, 160 cds wood.
Schr Cousin Mary, S. Haven, 50 cds wood.
Schr America, Bay City, 140 m lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.
Scow A. Frederick, Holland, 42 cords wood.
Scow Supply, Saugatuck, 45 cords wood.
Steamer Coruna, St. Joseph, 40 brls fish, and sundries.
Prop W. T. Graves, Buffalo, light.
Bark L. C. Woodruff, Buffalo, 401 tons coal.
Schr L. B. Shepard, Oconto, 146 m lumber, 70 m lath.
Schr Rainbow, Marquette, 428 tons brown stone.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Crosthwaite, Erie, 764 tons anthracite coal.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Pentwater, 165 m lumber.
Schr Ashtabula, Kewaunee, 76 cds bark.
Schr R. B. King, Madison Pier, 75 cds wood.
Schr George D. Russell, Buffalo, light.
Schr Driver, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Scotland, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Alvin Bronson, Oconto, 175 m lumber.
Schr Donaldson, Erie, 315 tons hard coal.
Schr Pamlico, Erie, 674 tons coal.
Schr Mary, Oconto, 145 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Scow Laurel, Holland, 55 cds wood.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 60 m lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, 159 brls flour, 89 pkgs butter, 37 sacks wool, 100 brls tallow, and sundries.
Prop Arizona, Buffalo, 405 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Brig Pilgrim, Menominee, 165 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Brig Commerce, Menominee, 275 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Ætna, Buffalo, 600 tons railroad iron.
Schr Wm. Jones, White River, 127 m lumber.
Schr Four Brothers, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr J. R. Brown, Menominee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Arrow, Holland, 50 cds wood.
Schr Mariner, Centerville, 105 cds wood.
Schr Reciprocity, Pensaukee, 110 m lumber, 200 m shingles.
Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr J. L. Shank, Holland, 22 cds wood.
Schr Ebenezer, Horn's Pier, 35½ cds wood, 10 pkgs butter.
Schr Sea Gem, Ford River, 90 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Ross Belle, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Joe Vilas, Suamico, 110 m lumber, 685 m shingles.
Schr Dawn, Menominee, 240 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Scow Orion, Muskegon, 2,500 ties.
Scow South Side, White Lake, 3,300 ties.
Scow W. Bates, St. Joseph, 40 cds wood.
Scow Green Bay, Baily's Harbor, 12,000 cedar posts.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Barge E. Williams, Menominee, 320 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, 330 m lumber.
Barge Bronson, Menominee, 330 m lumber.

CLEARED......June 15.

Stmr Manitowoc, Ahnapee, sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Oswegatchie, Ogdensburgh, 11,607 bu corn, 50 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Philadelphia, Erie, 20,000 bu corn, 1,500 brl flour, and sundries.
Schr Midnight, Port Colburn, 18,771 bu corn.
Schr Dundee, Kingston, 16,243 bu corn.
Schr Republic, Oswego, 21,260 bu corn.
Schr Pride of America, Kingston, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr Barama, Buffalo, 21,750 bu corn.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Java, Buffalo, 100,000 bu oats.
Prop W. T. Graves, Buffalo, 41,000 bu corn.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 2,600 bu oats, 50 brls beef, 26 brls pork, and sundries.
Bark E. Jones, Buffalo, 39,000 bu corn.
Brig Mechanic, Collingwood, 15,455 bu corn.
Schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Schr Geo. D. Russell, Buffalo, 51,000 bu corn.
Schr Annie Vought, Buffalo, 44,000 bu corn.
Schr I. L. Shank, Holland, 16 brls salt, and sundries.
Brig Commerce, Menominee, 1 pkg butter, and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Clara Parker, Buffalo, 29,500 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, June 15.—UP—Propellers China No. 1, China No. 2, Orontes, Northern Light, Jay Gould, Wenona, and City of Montreal. Barks Ogarita, Naiad, and Tanner. Schooners Hinckley, Jennie Randall, H. C. Albrecht, George Worthington, C. P. Williams, St Lawrence, Christina Nilsson, John Miner, Louie Meeker, New Dominion, City of the Straits, Hattie Wells, Yankee Blade, James Platt, Lucy Clark, Whaling, J. M. Mason, Columbian, A. C. Maxwell, Brightie, Lewis Day, Marion Egan, Josephine, William Ogden, C. G. Cooper, Truman Moss, Albatross, and John Weber. DOWN—Schooners Riverside, Morell, and J. S. Richards. WIND—Northeast.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, June 15—We note the following engagements: To Oswego—Republic, corn 13c. To Buffalo—Annie Vought, Clara Parker, Advance, and Sunrise, barges Russell Graves and Sherwood, all corn at 7c. Total capacity equal to 333,000 bu of corn.

BUFFALO, June 15.—Rates unchanged. Charters reported as follows: Schooner Ruman, salt to Cleveland at 5c per brl, free on board; schooner Wm. Vannatta, salt to Toledo at 5c per brl free on board; schooner Kate Richmond, coal to Chicago at 60c per ton free; bark A. P. Nichols, coal to Milwaukee at 75c per ton free.

Miscellaneous Notes.

THE VESSEL MASTERS' CHICAGO GUIDE.—We have just received from the publisher, Mr. John A. Farrow, a well known ship builder of this city, a small volume bearing this title. It is a book not only interesting to persons engaged in the marine interest, but to our lumber manufacturers, from the fact that its contents are serviceable to both. Mr. Farrow has endeavored, in this work, to give the business locations of the different Admiralty Offices, Adjusters of Marine Losses, block and pump makers, boat builders and blacksmiths, names of dry docks, elevators, Harbor Masters, lumber-dealers, packing-houses, steamboat docks, where masters can obtain ship-stores; in fact, it is a book, although small, contains a vast amount of valuable information, and one which every Captain of a vessel should obtain. It can be found at Mr. B. F. Davidson, Jr.'s, office, No. 233 South Water street.

IN PORT—The new schooner F. W. Ferry is in port.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., June 15.—We have had heavy rains this week, and dairy-cheese has not come forward so freely; still the delivery was between 600 and 700 boxes. This lot clears out pretty well the "skims." Prices are lower, both for farm dairies and factories,—the latter being fully a half cent lower than last week. The bulk of dairy-cheese went at from 11c to 12½c, extra fine lots bringing 13½c.

The offerings from factories were about 7,000 boxes, and, notwithstanding the unpleasant weather and the rather dull market, nearly all were taken. We give transactions in leading factory, omitting two or three sales where the "top price" of the day was strained a shade,—the rates depending upon certain contingencies in the city markets:

Fatenville, 14½c; Dairy Hill, 14½c; Countrymen, 14c; Crain's Corners, 14½c; Columbia Centre, 14c; Brochett's Fults, 14c; Brochett's Bridge, 14½c; Bethel, 14½c; North Fairfield, 14½c; Truman, 13½c; Fulton, 14c; Gloversville, 13½c; Herkimer County Central, 14½c; Keys, 14c; Sadwe, 14½c; Zimerman Creek, 14½c; Top Notch, 14c; Snell's Bush, 14½c; A. Smith & Co, 14c; Nichols, 14c; Newport, 14½c; Mother Creek, 13½c; Manheim Turnpike, 14c; Little Falls Central, 14½c.

The delivery of butter has been quite light this week, with sales at 26c to 27c.

At the Utica market, the offerings amounted to about 2,500 boxes, prices being firm at 13½c to 14c, and, for a few lots, 14½c was reached.

The weather continues cool, and with the frequent showers, grass shoots up with great rapidity. The season so far has been favorable for the make of "clean-flavored" cheese.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

Closing Proceedings of the Iowa State Sunday-School Convention.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa, June 13.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The night past brought us a refreshing rain, and this morning presented us a scene of fresh, beautiful verdure and flowers. As the "Reapers" wended their way to the 6 o'clock prayer-meeting, the sun shone softly, and the earth seemed bidding them a fresh welcome, and the very air seemed joyous at their presence. The meeting was one of the most precious of the Convention. One ceaseless stream of prayer seemed running out to God.

The attendance was quite large this morning, and much interest manifested. After listening to and learning from Mr. Burnell, of your State, as to the method practised in organizing county work in Illinois, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Robert Grant, of McGregor.

Vice Presidents—Wm. Tackaberry, of Keokuk; C. H. Kent, of Davenport; E. C. Chapin, Charles City; S. W. Cole, Tama City; Amos Steckel, Bloomfield; H. W. Knapp, Des Moines; M. V. Ashby, Afton; Geo. R. Ransom, Webster City.

Secretary and Treasurer—H. C. Sigler, Osceola. First Assistant Secretary, R. H. Gilmore, of Cedar Rapids; Second Assistant Secretary, W. H. Jordan, of Waverly; Third Assistant Secretary, F. J. M. Wonser, of Tama City.

The reports of counties were full and interesting, and exhibited a live interest in the great work throughout the State.

The two topics, "The Teacher's Preparation," and "The Elements of Success or Failure in Teaching," were combined, and elicited a spirited debate, participated in by Brothers Howell, Hutchins, McDonald, Bray, Briggs, and Mrs. Booth, of Liberty.

Mr. Brown, a colored delegate from Mt. Pleasant, gave an interesting talk in behalf of the fourteen colored schools of Iowa. His speech was an interesting one.

The discussion on the subject, "Why are there not more conversions in the Sunday School?" was opened by R. H. Allen, of Iowa City, who was followed by Brothers Sittlemeyer, Kelly, Lister, Kemp, French, Smedley, Sister Judd, and the good Sunday School Missionary, Sister Jennie Peck. An old Sister (rather Mother), Mrs. Smith, of this place, gave an earnest and instructive address on the duty of mothers in this work. Her remarks were received with much pleasure, and evident profit.

The whole Convention now rose and sung with spirit,

My precious class for Jesus,

which was followed by a few minutes of prayer, led by Brothers Whiting and Brown.

The Convention then spent three minutes in silent prayer.

I send you the following resolutions taken from among quite a number reported by the Committee. These are of interest to the cause elsewhere:

Resolved, That the State Sunday School Association hereby fully indorse the action of the last National Sunday School Convention in its adoption of the plan of a National Uniform Series of Bible Lessons for Sunday Schools throughout the United States, and that we hereby commend these lessons for use in the Sunday Schools of Iowa.

Resolved, Painfully conscious of the fearful evils of the crime of intemperance, and the loose state of public sentiment regarding it, and believing the Sunday School to be the grandest instrument for reform on this subject, we hold it to be our solemn duty to impress upon the minds of our scholars that the use of spirituous liquors is a crime against God and humanity; and we hereby pledge ourselves to strengthen every temperance organization in our schools, to introduce new ones, and to use all means within our power to build up temperance, and to make *eternal warfare* against the sale and use of intoxicating liquor.

Resolved, That for the securing of a more thorough and systematic work in all of our territory, our State be divided into districts, corresponding in territory and numbers with our Congressional Districts; that two workers be elected in each district, at the annual meeting of the Association,—the first ranking as Assistant President, and the second as District Secretary; that the duties of these officers be the more thorough and complete organization of the Sabbath-School work in their respective districts, and that it shall be their duty to gather in Mass Convention, at least once a year, the workers in and friends of Sabbath Schools in their respective districts, and at such meetings act as conductors of said Convention or Institute; that they shall also attend, as far as possible, and assist and aid, the meetings of the County Associations; and they shall aid, in every possible way, in the more thorough and complete and effective working of the Sunday-School forces in their respective districts; and that the Secretary and Treasurer be instructed to pay their actual traveling expenses.

Resolved, That we hail with pride and gratification the issue of a strictly Sabbath School paper in our State, entitled the *Iowa Sabbath School Helper*; that we commend it to all the workers throughout the State, and urge upon them the importance of extending its circulation, to the end that five or more copies may be taken in each Sabbath School, and one by each officer of the Sunday School organization, including County and Township Secretaries, as a means of communicating information in regard to our work; that we pledge ourselves as individuals to do all in our power to see this accomplished, and to give it such material aid as we can.

The last hour of the afternoon's session was a grand one. The school children of Oskaloosa had been invited, and a grand children's meeting was held. The Business Committee had assigned the following gentlemen as speakers: S. W. Cole, Tama City; Miss Johnson, of Fairview; Dr. E. R. Hutchins, of Cedar Rapids; and H. Scott Howell, of Keokuk. The great sea of happy little faces was a sweet scene. Merry laughter followed vast streams of tears. The speakers held the vast audience in closest attention, and all believe great good will result from this hour's work.

THE EVENING'S SESSION,

as *all* the closing exercises of such Conventions are, was precious, indeed. The driver of the omnibus (the "omnibus" took the place of the "question-box") was a cherry one, and "knew his business," and this part of the exercises was instructive and merry. But the parting words, the farewell addresses, the harmony of prayer, the sweet songs of praise, will linger in the hearts and minds of the vast audience that gathered within the walls of the M. E. Church of Oskaloosa to participate in the closing exercises of the Seventh Convention of the Sunday School Workers of Iowa. H.

Stave Manufacturers' Association.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 14.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A Convention of the flour barrel, stave, and heading manufacturers of Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, representing the interests of most of the stave manufacturers of those States, was held at the Burdick House, Kalamazoo, Mich., June 14, and an organization formed, called the Northwestern Stave Manufacturers' Association, to promote the interests of the trade.

GEORGE WEBSTER, Secretary.

—As a result of the woman's rights agitation it has been found necessary in the District of Columbia to appeal to the Courts to decide whether or no a white man became an Indian by the act of marrying a squaw.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*2:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n	*4:50 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‖ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 61 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line	10:30 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡1:30 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 a m	2:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	‡9:15 p m	7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	5:30 p m	6:30 a m

†Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday excepted. †Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*†9:00 p m	*‡6:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	2:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	†6:00 a m	‡7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	§6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Mail	†5:00 a m	*3:00 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†8:10 p m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Day Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accom'odation (daily)	3:35 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	‡*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*9:20 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	*6:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*9:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	‡7:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:35 p m	*10:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3.00 p m	*2:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*9:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	4:30 p m	9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:30 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 a m	*9:05 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:35 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:35 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Keokuk Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:50 a m
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:50 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:47 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m	*9:10 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*9:00 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*6:15 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.
E. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries, and receive all cards for this Directory. 124 South Clark-st.
COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West, receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. Office, 446 Wabash-av.
LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 126 Fifth-av., near Madison-st.
American Horse Shoer.
G. DUNNING, 74 Pacific-av., east side Mich. S. Depot.
Architects.
A. L. ROBB, 274 Wabash-av., late of Robb & Ackerman.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
P. M. ALMINI & CO., No. 344 State-st.
Banks.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 84 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 69 West Washington-st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 22 West Randolph-st.
E. B. PRESTON (Agt. Hoyt's Belting), 23 S. Canal-st.
Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 519 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
BLISS & SNOW, 65 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 16 W. Randolph.
STYLES & FOWLES, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 South Canal-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 7 East Randolph-st.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 690 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash av.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 136 State-st.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
P. KELLER, 417 Wabash av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 260 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 264 & 266 Madison, cor. Market.
THOS. FEARBY & SONS, 234 Mich. av. cor. Harrison.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 38 Randolph, nr. Wabash-av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 283 and 285 Wabash-av.
NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 E. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, 223 Mich. av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 222 East Washington st.
E. B. TAYLOR, 88 Market, Room 10, Central Block.
Building Paper.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 West Lake-st.
Builders in Iron.
CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 77 Dearborn-st.
Brushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 167 East Madison-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
H. J. EDWARDS, 217 and 219 Michigan-av.
Cigars (Wholesale.)
TANSILL & CO., 47 River st. Send for terms to Agents.
Cloaks, Suits, and Trimmings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Mich.-av cor Jackson-st.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 587 Wabash av.
Clothing (Retail).
P. M. PLATT, 359 State st, cor Harrison.
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
Confectionery (Wholesale.)
M. E. PAGE & CO., 55 S. Green st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
ABRAM, FRENCH & CO., 337 Wabash-av.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 79 West Washington.
J. C. HALL & CO. (Manf. Agents), 34 North Canal.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 145 Michigan av.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.
Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).
CAMPION, SAFFORD & CO., 236 State-st.
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 636 W. Lake-st.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
Dentists.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park av.
E. NOYES, 179 West Washington st., cor. Halsted.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 13th.
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan av.
Druggists' Sundries.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market st.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.
Furniture.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301, 303 and 305 Michigan av.
Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich. av (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 290 to 296 Wabash av.
Grocers (Wholesale).
ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 250 Michigan-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 14 and 16 Peck court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 135 Michigan av.
R. P. ORR & CO., 10 Wabash av.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 28 South Canal st.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
WELLS FAULKNER, 165 Michigan av.
WILLARD, BACON & CO., 6 and 8 Wabash-av.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
F. J. ABBEY & CO., 51 West Washington-st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 62 West Madison-st.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 203 W. Madison st.
Hardware (Wholesale).
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 57 West Lake.
E. HAMILTON HUNT, (Builders'), 75 Lake st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 81 W. Lake st., cor. Clinton.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 and 227 State st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 261 and 263 State st.
PARSONS, ANDREWS & CO., 143 State-st.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
AMES, SHERMAN & CO., 64 and 66 Wabash-av.
GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY, 227 & 229 Wabash-av.
Insurance (Fire).
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 45 S. Canal-st.
Insurance (Life).
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 20 South Canal-st.
Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph-st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., cor Randolph.
Jewelers (Wholesale and Retail).
WM. E. CLAPP & BRO., 69 West Washington.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 203 West Madison-st.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 279 W. Madison-st.
C. A. MORSE, 223 West Madison-st.
WM. M. MAYO, 182, 184 and 155 W. Madison-st.
N. MATSON & CO., 461 Wabash-av.
J. R. MILLER & CO., 579 Wabash av. and 42 W. Madison.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 408 State and 41 W. Madison.
C. D. PEACOCK, 96 W. Madison-st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 946 State & 269 W. Madison.
STARK & ALLEN, 137 and 139 State st.
Law Booksellers.
E. B. MYERS, 552 Wabash av.
Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SON, 53 South Canal st.
Lithographers.
CHAS. SHOBER & CO., 73 West Washington st.
Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale and Retail).
C. C. HOLTON & CO., 81 and 83 North Wells-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS. & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash av.
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
WESTERN RURAL (H. N. F. Lewis), 407 W. Madison.
Oakum Manufacturer and Dealer in Cordage.
JOHN DAVISON, west end of Lake-st. bridge.
Oils, Naphtha, Gasoline (Wholesale).
KENLY & JENKINS, 278 South Water-st.
Paints.
ENAMEL PAINT (Holden, Truscott & Co.), 241 E. Mad.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 23 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 Wabash & 77 W. Mad.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington st.
C. G. CLARKE, 87 West Washington-st.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 West Lake-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 55 N. Jefferson st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 78 N. LaSalle st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 37 and 39 West Lake st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 67 and 69 W. Washington.
Paper Box Manufacturers.
D. P. BARRETT & CO., 108 to 114 N. Desplaines-st.
Pawnbrokers.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, 150 22d st., Room 2.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 27 West Madison-st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER & CO., 390 to 396 Wabash-av.
REEDS TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 81 Sixteenth-st.
W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash and Thirteenth.
Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 276 Wabash av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 253 East Randolph-st.
Print Sellers.
J. GEMMELL, 32 Gold-st., near Harrison.
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 82 North Clinton st.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 97 West Madison st. in alley.
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av. near Adams.
Real Estate and Loans.
SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash av.
Roofing Materials.
POWELL, GETCHELL & CO., 177 East Monroe-st.
S. B. MUNSON, JR., & CO. (Iron Roof), 27 N. Canal.
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph st.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 446 State-st.
S. H. HARRIS, manufacturing, 62 South Canal-st.
HERRING & CO., 48 State st. and 14th & Indiana-av.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, Mich-av opp Tremont.
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
S. W. SPALDING & BROS., 22 and 25 N. Clinton-st.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 185 South Halsted st.
GROVER & BAKER, 56 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 576 Wabash-av.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., 198 East Madison-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
DUNHAM & HOIT, 248 South Water st.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water st.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 S. Water-st.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 284 S. Water, nr. Lake.
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 141 State-st. (old stand).
W. W. SHOW CASE MANFG., 59 and 61 So. Canal-st.
M. TERHUNE, 45 State-st.
Stencil Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DEHARRY, 74 W. Madison.
Stoves (Wholesale).
FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. Pier near L. House.
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal-st.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 243 E. Lake.
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 146 West Madison-st.
Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.
BLISS & BROWN, 44 South Canal-st.
A. B. LEAVENWORTH, 218 West Lake-st.
Toys, and Jewelers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal st.
Transportation.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 519 State.
Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 244 State-st. and 585 Wabash-av.
VOGLER & GEUDTNER, 288 Mich.-av. nr. Congress.
Undertaker.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 158 West Madison-st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS., 242 East Madison-st.
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
SAM'L MYERS & CO., 265 and 270 West Madison-st.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUFG CO., 10 N. Jefferson.

CHROMOS.

Beautiful Oil Chromo OF The First Pipe,

Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA COMPANY, 118 West Washington-st., corner Desplaines. It is unnecessary to give a description of this little gem, as the woe-begone pale face of the boy tells the whole story. The best and freshest Teas and Coffees in the city for sale at importers' prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Challenge Brick Machine

We are prepared to put up our machine against any brick machine in the United States, for making brick. The cost is less than $600. Call and see it in operation. Address or call on T. ROBERTS, Secretary Builders' Exchange, Box 154, No. 135 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

464 SOUTH STATE-ST., Chicago, Ill., has for the last twelve years gained a reputation above all others in curing NERVOUS DEBILITY, CHRONIC, and SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures guaranteed. Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Enclose stamp. Rooms separate; you see only the doctor. Consultation free. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

DR. A. G. OLIN, 565 State-st., cures Nervous Debility and Special Diseases caused by abuses or excess. Also Female Complaints. Circulars sent free.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

DR. J. KEAN,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. DR. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

...GO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC.

...ct of Its Official Reports for 1871-'2.

From the Chicago Railway Review, June 15.

...absence of the President, Mr. John ..., the Directors' Report for the year ... March 31, 1872, was prepared by the ... of the Company, Mr. Hugh ... whole report as the General Super... of the road is also embraced in the ... Report. The report will be issued ... the coming week.

...CAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC SYSTEM.

...Company, including additions made ... past year, operate the following: Miles.

...to Davenport ... 183
...Junction to Peoria, Ill. ... 46
...port to Missouri River (Council Bluffs) ... 316
...ton, Ia., to Leavenworth, Kan. ... 275
...to Sigourney, Ia. ... 29
...Ia., to Indianola and Winterset ... 47
... 890
...Branch (C. & S. W.) now practi... 29
...operated during current year ... 919

...aggregate there were added during ... year: Miles.

...ville, Ia., to Cameron, Mo. ... 139
...with east end of Leav'th Bridge ... 14
...with west end of Leav'th Bridge ... 24
...to Sigourney ... 29
...to Indianola ... 22
...Junction to Winterset ... 26
...Branch ... 29
... 989

...branches in Iowa above named are ... respectively, as the Washington ... cost to date, $501,201.17; DesMoines, Winterset & Missouri, and Des Moines, ... & Southwestern. On the two latter, ... Company has expended $392,471.23 on ... track-laying, in consideration of ... a controlling interest in the stock ... local Companies, which have pro... the roads for the iron. These roads, ... between the main line and the Bur... & Missouri River Road, reach im... towns and command the traffic of ... the richest counties of the State. Of ... Chicago & Southwestern Road, fully ... for traffic on Oct. 9, 1871, our readers ... been fully informed. The road has ... completed, equipped, and operated by ... Company at a cost to it of $500,000 in ... of its earnings, which amount has ... taken from the earnings of the main ... and charged to C. & S. W. R. Construc... account. The traffic returns have not ... and anticipations, owing, among vari... causes, chiefly to the want of the bridge ... connections at Leavenworth, short crops ... line, and derangement of its business ... by the Chicago fire, which occurred ... day before the road was opened. The ..., both for through and local busi..., are now such, however, that early re... the amount of this Company's in... in the road are anticipated. The ... opening of the branch to Atchison, se... connections with the Atchison, To... & Santa Fe, and other roads at that ... will be of great advantage to the ... especially when the Missouri is bridged ... point, which will be at the earliest ... day.

... aggregate expenditure for construc... of branch lines was $916,932.45 on 79 ..., being $11,597.88 per mile.

BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

... gross earnings were $5,900,707.38, com... with $6,028,323.75,—a decrease of $127,... or about 2 per cent. The decrease ... passenger earnings, amounting to ...04; while there was an increase of ... in freight earnings, leaving the decrease as above stated. But, at the ... time that earnings have thus de..., operating expenses have decreased ... still greater ratio, the aggregate de... being $455,186.20, or about 13 per ... This leaves an increase of net ... of $327,658.83. Along with reduc... rates, due to competition, the chief ... of diminished earnings have been the ... fire, the snow-blockade on the Union ..., and the want of storage-room for ... Chicago, and the inability of East... to move grain. Of the gross re... was from passengers; ... freight; $100,791.19, mails; ... express; $95,963.11, rents, interest, ...; telegraph; and $5,729.44, ser... Of the expenditures, amount... $...,838,206.58 was for op...; $...,849.84, legal expenses; and $87,... taxes. The percentage of operating ... to gross earnings was exclusive of ... including taxes and legal ex... The net earnings amounted to ..., compared with $2,626,874.09 in ...

TRAVEL AND TRAFFIC.

...442 passengers transported, 698,... first-class, 7,678 second-class, and ... emigrant; 51,922 went through, and ... way; and 248,431 went East, and ... West. Passengers carried one mile, ...—equivalent to 53.1 miles per pass... average rate per mile per ... 2.817 cents. The sleeping-cars ... built and owned by the Railway ... and their earnings for the year ...

... freight transported amounted to 2,028,...—an increase of 200,005,136 lbs. ... carried one mile, 168,764,683,913,— ... miles for each ton; earn... 2.49 cents per ton per mile; ... 76,808 eastward, and ... westward. Increase of tonnage over ... year, 11 per cent; of earnings, 4 3-4 ... Average tonnage per loaded car, ... There crossed the bridge at Rock ... loaded cars, carrying 882,026,000 ...

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

... Company own—including P. & B. ... Road, 46 miles—746 miles of single ... of this, 21 miles is second, and 114 side ...

... Improvements in permanent way have ... extensive and substantial, embracing ... of grades, widening of cuts and ... embankments, stone ballasting, substitut... culverts for iron, and iron for ... bridges, etc. Two double-track ... have been built over streets at ... and a 600-feet iron bridge across ... Illinois shore; 6 miles side-track ... There have been put in ... (omitting fractions) 4,074 ... iron rails: 648 tons new iron ... tons steel-capped rails; 146 tons ... steel rails; 194, 300 lbs. spikes, ... fish-bars and bolts; and 18,923 ... have been repaired in the shops. The ... with iron and steel amounted to 54,... Of steel rails there are now in the ... 1,856 tons, and of steel-capped rails, ... tons. The latter have not proved satis..., while the solid Bessemer are doing ... work.

... Facilities.—Improvements consist... of repairs to fences, equivalent to ... of new fence (6,300 rods of wire ... being used); storehouse and office ... and new storehouse at shops at ...; artesian well at Joliet; masonry ... and abutments for 7 bridges; stock... at Geneseo; engine house, etc., at Wil...; turn-table at Brooklyn, together with ... wind-mills, etc.

...motive Department.—The Company now ... 183 engines,—37 more than the previous ...—of which 25 have been added by pur... and 12 by building at shops. Engines ... been run 4,445,040 miles, averaging 24,... each, at a cost of 4.65 cents for repairs ... mile run; and for repairs' oil, waste, ... wages, of 18.99 cents. Passenger ... freight engines earned $1.63 per mile at ... expense of 76 cents per mile run by all ... Fuel—92,960 tons coal, 8,090 wood, ... $300,658.78—coal costing $3.99, wood ...

... Department.—The passenger coaches ... number 58—51 day, 9 sleeping, 6 baggage and ... combined, 5 post office, 21 baggage ... and express, and 1 paymasters'; freight ... construction cars number 3,071,—2,358 ..., 434 stock, 830 flat, 66 ca..., 2 pile-driving, 1 wrecking. ... dumping. There have been added 400 ... (by purchase), 237 box and stock (by ...), 50 flat (built) and 2 sleeping (built). ... Company lost by the Chicago fire 3 sleep..., 5 baggage, and 6 freight cars; and ... replace them and others destroyed other... there have been built by the Company ... passenger, 9 mail, baggage, etc., and 74 ...

FINANCES.

The balance to the credit of Income Account, ... 1, 1871, was $2,719,277.89—to which add... receipts (as before given) to date of re..., makes a total of $5,841,175.88. Of this, ... for deducting operating expenses, and ... expenses, etc., (as before given); pay... dividends—April 11, 1871, $679,796, Oct. ... 1871, $769,012; interest on sinking ... July 1, 1871, $303,835, December 30, ... $300,000; rent of P. & B. V. R., $62,500, ... there remained at date of report to ... of income account for the current ... $2,711,030.02. The general balance sheet ... balance of $31,489,842.14, of which ... stock account represents $18,999,200, ... mortgage sinking fund bonds, $8,698,000; ... balance, the amount of $28,761,315.65 ... cost of road and equipment.

... Fund.—The Commissioners report ... in their hands amounting to $231,... including 197 $1,000 bonds of the Com... and 38 $1,000 bonds of Peoria, Pekin & ... Company), for the final redemp... of sinking fund bonds. There have been ... the Commissioners, to be invested ... of the Company, $40,000, derived ...

... of Land.—The total sum realized dur... the year, from sales of 13,964.42 acres ..., an average of $8.65 per acre. ... Land Commissioner has rigidly ad... the policy of his predecessor, Hon. ... Cook, of selling in small tracts to ... settlers only. Increased efforts are ... making to place in the hands of those ... to emigrate from Europe—especial... England and Germany—full information ... concerning the good quality, favorable loca..., low price and liberal terms of sale of ... lands,—situated, as they are, imme... on the line of the road in the finest ... of Iowa, and within one day of the ... grain, stock and wholesale merchan... market of the Northwest.

REVIEWING THE OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR,

... find every encouragement to this Com... in the continuance of those time-hon... policies in which the present manage... has so remarkably combined econo... efficiency, and liberality. It has pledged ... aid—though in large amount— ... enterprises which promise full re... with the most absolute certainty. It ... a fund endowment fully adequate ... retirement of its bonded debt, and, ... its lands shall have passed into ... hands of actual settlers, they will ... in the same measure as ... present sales to per-

manent net income; while, each year, under a system already admirable and constantly improving, a more perfect road is in readiness to do promptly, quickly, and well, all the business that comes to it. President Tracy is certainly to be congratulated on the entire success with which his road has been operated and maintained during his long absence; as Vice President and General Superintendent, Riddle is certainly to be commended for the success with which he has at the same time managed the operation of the road, and, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, administered the affairs of the corporation.

STORMS.

In Illinois.

From the Canton (Ill.) Register, June 14.

On Thursday night last this vicinity of Illinois was visited by one of the most tremendous rain storms on record. The heavens seemed to have opened their floodgates and let out the pent up torrents of a season or two. Every creek, ravine and gulley was full to overflowing in half an hour after the rain had fairly commenced, and the consequence was a very considerable amount of damage to crops, fences, bridges and exposed buildings.

In this county the damage foots up many thousand dollars, the heaviest losses being to the east and southeast of Canton, on the branches of Copperas Creek and the river-bottom lands. From Z. A. Green, Esq., of Orion, and P. W. Gallagher, of this city, we gather the following particulars:

Simeon Wilson, of Orion Township, had nearly every movable article on his place swept away, including ploughs, harrows, sled, sleigh, cultivator, roller, 2,000 rails, twenty-five loads of cut wood, &c. The water surrounded his house, and besides the losses above noted he had twenty acres of corn and eighteen acres of small grain washed away, soil and all being taken as deep as the plow ran. He also lost twenty-five hogs—drowned. He recovered a part of his implements and a few rails, but the other losses are total. Mr. Wilson is a poor man, and the loss falls very heavy on him.

James Gass, a neighbor of Mr. Wilson, lost about forty acres of grain, soil and all being taken. He lost a mile or more of fence, besides hogs, tools, and other property. His loss is larger than Wilson's, but he can better lose it.

Another neighbor, named Barber, lost some thirty or forty acres of grain, besides nearly all his fences. In short, there are but few if any fences left along the branches of Copperas Creek, on the low lands, while every bridge is gone. The Utica bridge disappeared along with the rest.

Mr. Jacob Wolf, of Orion, lost heavily in grain, fences, &c., and had a narrow escape from drowning, it being reported on the streets Friday morning that he had drowned. He was living in a small house near Griffin's coal bank, and was awakened in the night by the sound of water, and, on getting out of bed, discovered the water nearly two feet deep on the floor. Arousing his wife and family he got them to a place of safety, and then made an opening in the house so that the water could run through instead of taking the house away. This he thinks kept the house from being swept away. He next went to the stable to save his horses and was just in time. Throwing a set of new harness on them he got on one and started to take them to a place of safety, but in the storm and darkness missed his way and got into a creek. The harness of one horse catching in a brush embarrassed him and he was forced to abandon his horses and swim to a place of safety himself. He succeeded in getting out of the deep water and back to his family. His horses also escaped and were secured the next morning. We are indebted to Mr. Jerry Wolf for these particulars.

A family, whose name we did not learn, living near the Peoria County line, were compelled to vacate their house in the midst of the storm, and had barely time to get out before the house was undermined and tumbled down. An old lady, an invalid, died from the exposure.

In Banner Township, also, we learn from Doc. Smith, the damage was considerable, fences, crops, grain, bridges, &c., &c., being swept away. Doc. lost $300 worth of fences and grain.

A gentleman who came through from Peoria, horseback, Friday afternoon, says he passed four houses, or, more properly speaking, shanties, that had been washed away or upset.

In the neighborhood of Breed's Station every fence is more or less damaged, some being gone entirely. The fields in some places have no more the appearance of having been planted than if a plow or green thing had never been on them. Soil and all has disappeared.

South of Canton, in Liverpool and East Buckheart, fields and fences have suffered considerable. We did not learn particulars.

Southwest and west on the low lands along Spoon River and tributaries, the fences, bridges, &c., are gone, and the crops destroyed to a considerable extent. The water was two feet eight inches deep on the second floor of Fuller's Mill, which is the highest water ever known there.

In fact, there are few bridges left where it was possible for them to be carried off. But we will here say we do not learn of a single pile bridge being gone.

About the city the storm was severe, but no great amount of damage was done.

A despatch from Avon says: "Our streams are higher than in 1844. Three mills have been washed away on Cedar Creek; also some four or five bridges of considerable note. The water fell to the depth of twelve inches on a level, and this inside of twelve hours. The ground was already full of water from a heavy shower which had fallen some four days previous. The weather at present is fine, but some days must elapse before farmers can work corn."

In Indiana.

From the New Albany (Ind.) Ledger.

The tornado of Friday evening, which proved so disastrous in many sections of the country, passed over a portion of Jackson County, and in Salt Creek and Owen Townships its destructiveness was without parallel in the history of the county. The Brownsville *Banner* says: "The first traces of it were visible at Samuel Smith's farm, where, however, it did but little if any damage. Passing due east, it completely unroofed David McClain's dwelling, sheathing rafters and all. It also tore up one-half of his orchard, leaving the other half untouched. Next James George came in for his share of the damage. The top of his barn was blown away, and nearly every fence on his place completely wrecked. The next sufferer was William Scott, the top of whose house was blown off to the upper joists. Every fence rail on his farm was moved. He also lost some hogs and sheep by falling timber. From this point, the tornado took a northwesterly direction, and encountered Joel Jackson's hewed log barn, damaged it very considerably. The next sufferer, and the one who sustained the most damage, was Jacob B. Bush, whose new hewed log house, but recently erected, was completely blown to pieces, not a solitary log remaining in its position. Mr. B. was struck by one of the timbers and seriously injured, fortunately not fatally. He is a hard-working man, with but limited means, and he is illy able to bear the pecuniary loss which he has sustained. Within the past eight months he lost his dwelling by fire, and had barely completed another building when the tempestuous winds visited utter destruction upon it. The hurricane extended over about one-fourth of a mile in width, and literally swept everything before it. Trees, houses, barns, and fences all suffered, and the damage will amount to thousands of dollars."

In Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Port Jervis, N. Y. (June 13), Despatch to the New York Herald.

A little before 6 o'clock a whirlwind, coming out of the southwest, and accompanied by an unprecedented fall or rain and hail, broke on the village of Milford, and, although lasting but a few minutes, was most destructive to property and growing crops. It swept toward the northwest, levelling trees, fences, buildings, &c., in its course. A barn belonging to Mr. Benjamin Drake was lifted from its foundations, carried some distance, and entirely dashed to pieces. Two other large barns near were unroofed, and huge trees torn out by the roots. The splendid dwelling of A. D. Brown was struck by the storm and the French roof lifted off and carried over a hundred yards away. John Gaillard's hotel, near the Court House, was badly damaged. Shade trees in every street were blown down, and the walks were obstructed by loose branches, boards, shingles, and other debris.

Mrs. John Rosencranse was caught in the storm while returning from her father-in-law's funeral, and her horse became unmanageable and ran away. Mrs. Rosencranse was thrown out and narrowly escaped being killed. She was picked up near home by her husband, and was found to have broken her arm and received other severe injuries. As Mr. Rosencranse was taking her in he came near being killed by a tree which was blown down near him. The tornado passed over the farm of Simeon Caddeback, prostrating orchards, fences, and grain, and through William Brodhead's place, carrying trees two and three feet in diameter along like shavings. On the Delaware River the raftsmen had a perilous time. It was impossible to control the course of the rafts, the men having as much as they could do to keep themselves from being blown overboard by lying flat on the rafts. The consequence was that several were blown with great force against the shore and against moored rafts, breaking the fastenings of the latter in many cases, and sending them without a crew down the river, at the mercy of the wind and waves.

Along the Delaware, in Sussex County, N. J., opposite Milford, great damage was also done. In four acres of fine orchard, on the farm of George Goddard, scarcely a tree is standing, and growing grain was greatly damaged by the hail. Immense trees were twisted off like pipe-stems, and on the farm of Daniel Nearfass a barn and cowshed were blown down.

The territory covered by the storm was only about four hundred yards wide, but how far it had come, or where it spent its fury, is not yet known. Many thousand dollars will be required to make the damage done in this section.

How to Treat Fainting People.

There are some observations in the *Lancet* of last week which might be studied with advantage by police constables. Referring to a case which lately occurred in New York, in which death speedily followed the extraction of teeth after an ineffectual endeavor to administer nitrous oxide gas, the *Lancet* maintains that had the patient, who had fainted from terror, been laid flat on the floor instead of being kept in an upright position, she would probably have recovered in a few minutes; and it then points out the danger of treating syncope by the erect posture, instancing the case of a poor woman who lately fainted on an English race-course, and, having been placed by a policeman in a sitting posture, was only saved from death by the accident of a doctor happening to pass by at the moment and laying her down until she recovered. The public is often moved to a slight display of indignation when some one who has committed the offence of being taken ill in the street is put to death in a police cell; but when it is remembered that many of our police constables were, perhaps, agricultural laborers a few weeks before they are called upon to do duty in the streets, and are as ignorant of the proper method of dealing with cases of syncope as they are of Hebrew, the wonder is that any insensible person who falls into their hands ever survives police treatment. Even the more intelligent members of the force, who are not in the habit of jumping at the conclusion that every insensible person "smells of spirits," and must be drunk, and therefore use their best exertions to restore consciousness in no vindictive spirit, almost invariably prop their patient up against a pillar, letter-box, or a doorstep, having dragged him or her, as the case may be, to that support with the assistance of the bystanders.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

WINNING THE DIAMONDS.

A Strange Plot for Plunder—How a Woman Was Deceived.

From the Baltimore American, June 11.

A young man of most fascinating exterior had been sojourning in a small town in New Hampshire. Here he won the affections of a lovely young lady, and so far played upon the credulity of both mother and daughter as to be the acknowledged suitor of the latter. The tale of the young man was plausible, and the elements of truth which it contained likely to impose upon the unwary or even to mislead persons of ordinary prudence. He represented himself as the step-son of the Attorney General of the United States, and that this distinguished gentleman had kindly sent him to school to prepare him for the legal profession. Ivins (for this is his name) was a blonde. His hair was light, his complexion and his mustache were light, and his eyes a heavenly blue. His appearance and dress did not give the lie to the story he related, and his manners were such as could only be acquired by habitual intercourse with refined and cultivated people.

During his intimacy with the family in Derry, New Hampshire, he learned of the existence of a lady acquaintance of theirs in Baltimore with whom they had passed some happy hours. She was described as a rich brunette of the Southern type, with dark hair and eyes, graceful form and winning manners, and, withal, a blooming widow not far advanced in the thirties, who had laid to rest her husband, the victim of a railroad collision, and who, with a dowry of no inconsiderable magnitude, was not utterly inconsolable. The vivid pictures which ungnarded friendship painted inflamed the imagination and aroused the avarice of the Cabinet officer's son. He concluded that he must pay a visit to the Monumental City. Having expressed his intention to his fiancée, she indicted to her Southern friend the sweetest and prettiest of notes, introducing Mr. Ivins, and bespeaking for him that attention and kindness which she imagined she had a right to claim of their mutual friendship. In the note she informed her "dear Ada" that she was engaged to the fair-haired Lothario, its subject, and would scarcely have entrusted him to one in whom she had less confidence, but she felt assured that their old friendship would be a barrier of steel against any disloyal artifices she might be disposed to exercise. Armed with these formidable credentials, Ivins set out for Baltimore, during the past winter, with a bounding heart and high hopes of wealth and pleasure in the future.

Arrived in this city he took rooms at the St. Clair Hotel. His intended victim was living at Barnum's, and he lost no time in preparing for the preliminary interview which was to lead him to fortune. Having arrayed himself in purple and fine linen, and having exhausted the skill and capacity of the tonsorial professor at the St. Clair, he presented himself and his credentials to the fascinating widow. He was very graciously received in her parlor, and, after a pleasant evening, invited to call again. He was more than pleased with the result of his initiatory visit, and followed it up by a series of attentions which could bear but one interpretation. Day after day found him an enthralled inmate of the widow's boudoir. The formal salutations which had characterized the commencement of their intercourse were suffered to fade away as acquaintance ripened into friendship. First names, pet names "so sweet to the young love's ear," were substituted for the colder addresses which the tyrannical edicts of society imposes.

Ivins was in ecstacies over the success of his scheme. He had won and cast away the young heart that pined for him in the granite hills of New Hampshire, and already he clutched in imagination the golden ducats and title deeds of the fair widow. Suddenly an obstacle presented itself for which this denizen of the Republican Court circle had not provided. "Old obstacle," himself could not have happened on the scene more *inapropo*. A rival appeared. Another suitor, attracted by the personal and metallic charms of the fair creature, laid siege to her heart.

Whether the widow was more complacent to the newcomer than the old has not transpired, but about this time Ivins grew serious. He spent hours at a time in lonely contemplation. He had frequently regarded with delight the handsome jewels of his fair enslaver. Would it not be better to secure her diamonds and ready money, of which she generally kept on hand a large supply, than await the tedious termination of a suit which might not, after all, result in his favor. He weighed well in his mind the question, and finally answered it in the affirmative. The difficulty now, however, was to obtain possession of the jewels. He had observed that for security the widow always placed her valuables in the safe at the hotel. Some expedient must be used to induce her to withdraw them. He acted upon the moment. He playfully took the lady to task for her carelessness in thus entrusting such valuable jewels to the wicked avarice of hotel clerks; assured her that it was really sinful to subject them to such temptations, and related soberly a number of instances where parties had been grievously deceived by this class of officials. So eloquently did he plead this view of the matter that the lady forthwith sent for her valuables and placed them under lock and key in her own room, resolving that they should never in the future become the prey of mercenary hotel clerks. The difficulty with which this courtly hero had now to contend was to find some means of unlocking the lady's drawers. This was soon overcome. In dallying with the widow's bunch of keys he obtained an impression of that which unlocked the recess where the casket of jewels were deposited. From this a key was made, but not suiting his purpose he contrived to slip it on the bunch and abstract the original without the notice or suspicion of the blooming widow.

His plans were now matured. After having in vain striven to obtain from her a return of his *undying affection*, he informed her that he should leave Baltimore in a few days to visit some friends of his in Pennsylvania. On a certain evening, knowing that his rival was engaged to take her to the Park, he repaired to her apartment to make his final adieus. There he found her with her escort ready for the contemplated drive, but he also observed that she wore a diamond ornament, the most valuable, perhaps, in her whole collection. Ivins remonstrated with her on the imprudence of wearing such a valuable jewel under such circumstances, knowing that she would be exposed to the jostling of the vehicle and the accidents which may happen on such occasions, and after much persuasion induced her to replace it in the casket. He accompanied the party to their carriage, and as it disappeared from view he retraced his steps and repaired to her deserted chamber.

It was but the work of a moment to unlock the drawer, seize the jewels (worth about $2,200), appropriate about $700 of loose change left in the apartment, and fly. Ere the widow had reached the park, the fair-haired adventurer was speeding away from the Monumental City with all the haste that fear of detection and a lightning express train could furnish, and from that day to this, despite the efforts of astute detectives, urged to alacrity by an unusually large offer of reward, not one single trace of his whereabouts has been discovered. The spectacle which met the widow's gaze upon her return from the park was sad and instructive. Her apartments were in confusion; the bag which contained her money had been slit open, rifled of its contents and cast upon the floor; the casket was there, but the diamonds were gone. In his hurry the aristocratic thief had let fall upon the floor one hundred dollars of the stolen money.

The services of the best detectives were immediately brought into requisition. Photographs of Ivins were despatched to all parts of this country and portions of Europe. The most minute descriptions of his person, habits, and dress, were telegraphed in vain. No word of his coming or going has as yet been received, and the press is simply doing its duty by warning neighboring communities of the existence of such a wolf in sheep's clothing. Upon application to the Attorney General, it was discovered that Ivins was the son of his wife by a former marriage, and that he had been discarded for years by his parents, as utterly incorrigible and vicious. The moral to be derived from the above is, "Put not your trust in princes."

Two Mares at Enmity.

Mr. Thomas Kilpatrick put his two road mares to the pole early in the Spring. As both are good steppers, they promise to make a rapid team. Both are a little high-strung, and each seems to have a good opinion of himself. The two were courteously polite to each other, but there was no strong display of affection. While gently driving in Central Park one day, the sorrel mare made an awkward step, and cut the bay mare on the ankle. The accident appeared to stir up bad blood. Maddened with pain, the bay mare bit the sorrel, and this act of hostility was quickly resented. The mares now forgot their politeness, and each struggled to inflict as much injury upon the other as possible. On arriving at the stables and being detached from the wagon, instead of walking quietly to their stalls, they turned upon each other with great fury and engaged in a savage fight. They were separated with some difficulty. But now it is out of the question to drive them together. When they come within sight of each other, the eyes flash and the nostrils snort defiance. If left to themselves, they would surely engage in a conflict bitter and remorseless in the extreme.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

JAY GOULD'S MISDEEDS.

Startling Results of Erie Investigations—A Suit Against Gould for Over $6,000,000—Forty Other Suits to Follow.

From the New York Tribune, June 14.

Another new and startling phase of Erie has lately developed itself, and threatens, with overwhelming disaster, the fortunes of the late President, Jay Gould, and some of his associates in the mismanagement of that road. Soon after the great Erie revolution of March 11, whereby General Sickles and the Reform Directors ousted Gould and his comrades and substituted for them the present Board, a meeting of the latter was held, at which it was resolved that the books and the actual condition of the road should be immediately investigated in order that its liabilities and resources might be accurately ascertained. This investigation has been going on ever since, and with astonishing results. The worst that has been said regarding Gould's use and abuse of the road, for the advancement of his own personal ends, has hardly exceeded the actual facts brought out by the investigation. These facts are now so thoroughly demonstrated that Barlow, Larocque & Macfarland, the attorneys of the Erie Railway Company, have been instructed to begin proceedings against Jay Gould, and have accordingly served him with a summons for relief.

The relief demanded in this suit is at least the sum of $6,000,000, and it is only the precursor of forty other suits, both civil and criminal, which are to be brought upon the evidence found in the investigation. The total amounts claimed will probably aggregate many millions of dollars. The bill of complaint in the present case is very voluminous, and is not yet completed, as it requires a number of days to prepare it. As nearly as can be ascertained it will cite particular transactions of Gould with the Company, whereby, in defiance of all principles of trust, he, as President of the Erie Railway Company, made numerous contracts with Jay Gould, the individual, to the great loss of the Company the interests of which he was appointed to guard. It will also cite details of the improper use of the property of the Company, whereby the Company was injured and incurred great losses, and will charge Mr. Gould with the appropriation of valuable securities and other property belonging to the Company, and a failure to return the same. Should even the first of these suits be decided against Mr. Gould, it will undoubtedly involve him in hopeless bankruptcy. An effort was made, yesterday afternoon, to see Mr. Gould, but he was out of town, and could not be reached.

Erie was excited yesterday by a story, current on Wednesday also, that a bull operator in Erie had failed, "long" of 40,000 shares, in London. At first it was discredited by the principal bankers in constant communication with the London market. Yesterday morning, however, it was confirmed by a special telegram, and the Erie Directors were also privately advised of it. The confirmation became generally known here about 11 o'clock, and precipitated a selling movement upon the general list; in consequence of which the stock fluctuated freely, opening at 59½, selling as high as 60½, declining again to 58½, and closing at 59½.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

J. F. Daggett, of Lockport, will not be a candidate for re-election to the Senate.

—Ex-Governor Oglesby is engaged to deliver the address at Galva, July 4.

—The Rev. Father Roles offered $9,000 for the unoccupied Presbyterian church-building at Rock Island, and was refused.

—Sixteen thousand acres of Nebraska land, owned by the Illinois Industrial University, are now worth $4 to $7 per acre.

—The Clinton *Public* says it is estimated that from $75,000 to $100,000 will be expended in building on the Square this summer.

—The Woodstock Poundmaster does his duty so effectually that grass in the streets has become a nuisance.

—In the Forty-sixth District, the Democratic nomination of Colonel Thomas S. Casey, of Mount Vernon, for Senator, is beyond a doubt.

—It will cost from $12,000 to $15,000 to replace the bridges destroyed in Madison County by the flood of the 3d inst.

—The Rev. Dr. E. Q. Fuller, formerly Presiding Elder of Dixon District, returns from the editorship of the *Christian Advocate*, at Atlanta, Ga., to Rock River Conference.

—The Trustees of the State Reform School, at Pontiac, have secured for Superintendent Dr. J. D. Scouller, of St. Louis, as a successor to George W. Perkins.

—Stephen Child, of Hardin, Calhoun County, is a candidate for the Legislature, and wants his friends to "plump" for him under the minority-representation system.

—The Republicans of the Forty-seventh District (Franklin, Williamson, Saline, and Gallatin Counties) have nominated Captain John N. Wasson, of Shawneetown, for the Senate, and W. A. Williams for the House,—the last named to be voted for on the minority plan.

—The Centralia *Sentinel* says the last week finishes the strawberry shipments, and, although the crop has been unusually light, growers have been compensated by prices averaging 25 cents a quart.

—The wife of John A. Logan (not the Senator), estranged from her husband, and fearful that her child would be taken away, took her child in her arms and jumped into the river, near Rock Island, last Thursday evening.

—It is proposed to consolidate the Havana, Mason, Lincoln & Eastern Railway with the Monticello Road, and sell the consolidated railroad to the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Company. The last named is a prosperous and powerful corporation, already owning a line from Indianapolis to Peoria, and then to Rock Island and Davenport, and is now occupied in building a road from Davenport to St. Paul. The extension from Champaign, by way of Lincoln, Mason City, Havana, and Warsaw, to the Mississippi, and thence to a connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, is the object, therefore, of the proposed consolidation.

WISCONSIN.

The corner-stone of a Congregational Church at Madison, to cost $35,000, was laid on Thursday.

—The Rev. W. S. Alexander, Presbyterian, of Racine, goes to Italy, under the auspices of the American Board, and will locate a mission at Milan.

—The Dubuque & Monroe Railroad project is abandoned by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company.

—Advices from portions of the State indicate that the apple crop will suffer depletion the present season through the ravages of an insect common at stated periods.

—The lion of the Great Eastern Circus bit Herr Lengel's leg, at Portage, last week.

—One Clark, a veteran dancing-master of 65 years, was arrested at Platteville, last week, for bigamy, and settled it by giving up his latest love. He has buried three wives, and been divorced from two; and the sixth now has him, while the seventh is waiting for her turn.

IOWA.

The late freshet did $15,000 damage at Laporte, Black Hawk County.

—Daniel Lehane, a Des Moines saloon-keeper, is sued for $5,000 damages for selling liquor to C. S. Soule.

—Two foolish men have made a bet on the Presidential election; the loser will wheel a barrow, in which the other will ride, from Cedar Falls to Waterloo.

—In 1836, Muscatine was called Caseyville; and Samuel Gilbert, who landed there on the 12th of May of that year, is the only one left of those who then inhabited the place.

—James Mahin, of the Muscatine *Journal*, has made the tour of Europe for three hundred dollars and ten cents, without a single dead-head ticket. He thinks it cheaper, on the whole, than publishing a newspaper.

—It must be a matter of satisfaction to the people of the State to know that, though Iowa is comparatively young, she stands first among the spring-wheat States; second in quantity of corn, and first in average of bushels to the acre; eleventh in wool; eighth in horses and cattle; sixth in number of acres of improved land; fourth in barley, and fifth in oats and butter.

INDIANA.

Judge Elliott, at Indianapolis, last week, fined a young boy for fishing on Sunday.

—A Republican Convention at South Bend, last Wednesday, nominated Judge E. J. Wood for re-election, and W. B. Hess for Prosecutor.

—A Republican Convention at Danville, on Thursday, nominated Livingston Howland for Circuit Judge (vice Tarkington), and William Irvin for Common Pleas Judge.

—David H. Colerick, of Fort Wayne, will address the Old Settlers' celebration in Bluffton on the Fourth of July.

—A copper still in Hulman's distillery, at Terre Haute, exploded last Thursday evening. Damage, $1,000.

—The Governor has appointed William P. Hargrove to be Circuit Judge, vice Butterfield, elected Mayor of Evansville, and Hamilton A. Mattison to be Prosecuting Attorney, vice Hargrove.

MICHIGAN.

The Rev. Dr. Tustin, of Grand Rapids, will escort twelve young ladies of Michigan through Europe, sailing Wednesday.

—A temperance paper, called *Smith's Broadax*, is to be started at Jackson, edited by H. H. Smith, formerly of the Kalamazoo *Telegraph*.

—Saugatuck and Holland contend for the terminus, on the Lake Michigan shore, of the Canada, Michigan & Chicago Railroad, and it is said the Saugatuck route from Lansing offers a bonus of $3,000 per mile.

—The Detroit *Post* of Friday says:

—The Chicago boy-adventurers, Edwin Quinlan and David Horan, were taken home by the paternal Quinlan yesterday morning. Before his departure, that gentleman sent $10 to the Board of Police Commissioners, with the request that the amount be divided among the members of the force. This gives each man 22 cents; too much for a cigar, and not quite enough for a box of paper-collars. Inasmuch as the action of Officer Spillane in arresting the lads saved $95.48—the amount of stolen money in their possession—to Mr. Quinlan, his act may be considered a remarkably generous one.

—Congressman Austin Blair will be Fourth of July orator at Kalamazoo.

—Robert Hodges, proprietor of the Mansfield House, of Battle Creek, has been sued for damages by the wife of a Mr. Stanley, who got drunk at the Mansfield House during the races, and, in driving home, was thrown from his wagon and injured by his team running away.

—Major Soule, ticket-agent at the Michigan Central depot, in Jackson, has received the following letter, postmarked Lena, Illinois, enclosed in which was a $2 greenback:

ILLINOIS, June 8, 1872.

Ticket-Agent Michigan Central Railroad:

SIR—Inclosed find $2 for an unpaid ride on the road.

FRANK F——.

MINNESOTA.

Bishop Whipple (Episcopal) reports the confirmation of 358 persons last year.

—Daniel Stiles, born in 1766, a voter for George Washington, and 75 years a Master-Mason, has come to Minneapolis, "for the purpose," says the local paper, "of making his future home among us."

—The River and Harbor bill, which passed Congress, provides for a systematic survey of the Mississippi River from St. Paul to Leech Lake.

—The Brainerd *Tribune* says that "a monster foundry and blast-works" are to be established in that place by the North Pacific Railroad Company.

MISSOURI.

The Directors of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad made a tour of the line last week, to install the new Superintendent, O. S. Lyford, late of the Erie; and, while about it, they voted $5,000 to George H. Nettleton, the retiring Superintendent, who goes into service of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

—It is proposed to build a branch of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad from Kirksville, Mo., to Des Moines, Iowa, via Indianola, between which place and Des Moines a railroad is now in operation.

KANSAS.

Two women have opened a real estate office at Chetopa.

—General J. W. Whitfield, the original "Border-Ruffian" Delegate in Congress, is now driving cattle from Texas.

—An unlawful love for Mrs. Johnson caused Mr. Webb to shoot and wound Mr. Johnson, at Leavenworth, last week; after which Mrs. J. took "refuge" in Webb's house.

—Otis E. Allen, killed on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, was a son of the late T. Prentiss Allen, formerly Principal of the Friends' Academy in New Bedford, Mass.

NEBRASKA.

Dr. J. L. Gandy, of Omaha, for personating the United States Marshal, was last week sentenced to pay $1,000,—the sentence being made as light as possible because the Doctor had served his country in the war.

—John Burke, a well-known and extensive contractor for army supplies, was drowned, last week, near Fort McPherson, where, on account of the bridge being swept away, he was crossing freight in a boat.

—Seven buffaloes, to grace a "buffalo hunt" at Niagara Falls, had been captured south of North Platte, but, in taking them from Red Willow to North Platte,—a distance of about 50 miles,—six of the seven died, having been exhausted in the operation of being run down.

American vs. British Skill and Endurance—A Patriotic View of the Matter.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice in to-day's issue of THE TRIBUNE a short communication in relation to the braggadocio, muscle, and endurance of Americans. As for braggadocio, I deny that Americans ever brag, or even admit half what they are able to accomplish. We leave John Bull the exalted honor of being the bully blower and bragger of the human race. Our muscle and endurance we have twice proved to the world. We were fully equal to Uncle John, as he went away perfectly satisfied; and I guarantee that we will more than satisfy him if he ever comes again. Just because a few striplings from America had pluck enough to cross the Atlantic and face the champions of England, a few simpletons put down the American frace as a lot of dwarfs. I expect that the man who signs himself "Americus" is some jolly Englishman who came to Chicago to make his fortune (or perhaps he has already made it), and who goes about turning up his English nose at everything American, when, if the truth was known, he left England without a Sunday-suit to wear. I am certain no true American would ever disgrace himself so much as to admit a pursy John Bull superior to a genuine American. I hope that, at some future day, not far distant, John will raise courage to come across the water and row his American cousins, and perhaps "Americus" will then change his views.

CHICAGO, June 13. AMERICAN.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Trusses—Wear the Best—Seeley's Hard Rubber Trusses, late patterns, 2½ ounces, never rust, chafe, limber, break, or soil (steel spring coated), cool, light, safe, cleanly, and comfortable. Sold by all druggists.

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts—Lemon, vanilla, &c., are the very best in this country."—Stanton & Co., grocers, Chicago. For sale by all the leading dealers.

Loveliness on the Increase.—A marked increase of female loveliness is the eye-delighting result of the immense popularity which Hagan's Magnolia Balm has obtained among the ladies of America. Complexions radiant with snowy purity and tinged with the roseate hue of health are commonly met with wherever it is used. For the sallow and unwholesome appearance of the face and neck, which utterly counterbalances the effect of any personal attraction the owner may possess, it substitutes that clear, pearl-like complexion which is such a transcendant charm in woman, and renders the roughest skin as soft as Genoa velvet. No one is more astonished than the person using it at the marvelous transformation which it effects in these particulars.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT LAKE FOREST: SUBURBAN residences; two-story frame, new and well finished; modern improvements; lot handsomely fitted up.
Two-story brick, nearly new; modern improvements; in good order, grounds large and handsomely improved.
One and one-half-story frame; small, plain house; grounds large, in good order to build a handsome house on.
All the above are pleasantly located, and convenient to depot, church, and school.
A few beautiful building sites from $300 to $1,000 per acre.
Call and see views of Lake Forest scenery. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—109 LOTS, EACH 25X165 FEET, fronting east on Douglas Park, and south on Sixteenth-st., 3 blocks from Douglas Park station, 1 block from Riverside Boulevard, making very easy access to the centre of the city; these lots will be equal in value with Union Park lots in 3 years; title perfect; very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—LOTS 50X180 at less than market value, and on easy terms. Tickets to Norwood and return furnished free of charge at our office. We have also two new houses, just completed, at Norwood, which we will sell on easy terms of payment. Call and examine this property before buying. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE LOTS FROM 125 TO 186 feet in depth at extremely low prices—on Humboldt-av., only $800; on the Boulevard, near Maplewood, $850; on Oakley-st., near Wicker Park, $8..; on North-av., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts., $650. Title perfect and liberal terms to each customer. If you want a bargain it will pay you to call and investigate this matter. O. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—10 OR 20 ACRES ON TRACY-AV., (leading west from Washington Heights depot) being 1½ miles from Dummy track. Suitable for gardening or subdivision. One-quarter cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years. AYRES & EOFF, 341 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—SOME FINE RESidences on long time; also choice unimproved property. Call at 174 East Madison-st. S. LIND.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, A HOUSE OF 13 rooms, well located, and in excellent repair. To be sold low, and on very long time if desired. KIMBALL & FRAKE, 115 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK—HOUSES and lots, and unimproved property. Residences, with ample grounds, at from $2,500 to $12,000. Lots 100 to 300 feet deep at from $6 to $15 per front foot. The second station in size and importance between Chicago and Waukegan. HAMMOND & WATSON, 54 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $50 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY till paid for, desirable lots at Washington Heights, high and dry, with trees on them, only 1,000 feet from three depots, $150, $175, $200, $225, and $250. Train reaches city before 7 a. m. and leaves after 5 p. m. Large number already sold. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 173 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GROVE LOTS ON NORTH CLARK-st., outside fire limits, and just north of Sheffield-av.; they are 25x190 each and covered by fine shade trees; only small payment down, balance on easy terms; price, $30 to $56 per foot. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STOCK FARM—THE LARGE stock farm of J. D. Caton, situated in Will County, Ill., 9 miles from Joliet, 7 miles from Minooka Station, 3 miles from Plainfield, containing 1,580 acres, all fenced, with abundance of good water and in the highest state of cultivation, together with extensive improvements, among which are two dwelling houses, one tenant house, three large barns, two being 108 feet long, each ... posts 24 feet high, the other 50 by 60 feet, containing 779 feet of stabling, and storing 400 tons of hay; a blacksmith shop, carpenter's shop, tool-house, granary, corn-cribs, &c., all in complete order. Farm, with improvements, at $50 per acre, with reasonable terms of payment.
Also, on reasonable terms, the growing grain crops thereon; also, a large stock of horses, mules, jacks, jennies, cattle, sheep, hogs, Cashmere goats, farming tools and implements. Apply to J. D. CATON, Ottawa; W. P. CATON, Joliet, or NORMAN WILLIAMS, 85 Wabash-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF 40 ACRES, 7 acres timber, good water and new fence, small house, good large barn, for sale cheap, together with the crops. S. E. BUTTLES, 335 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—25 TO 100 FEET, WITH OR WITHout improvements, on West Harrison-st., east of Halsted. C. C. SHOYER & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY in sums of $5,000 and upwards, at reasonable rates and on low commissions. Apply to W. I. BARNEY, 204 Michigan-av.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ON Chicago city property. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 130 West Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. By G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 79 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND COUNTY real estate, at current rates. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block, corner LaSalle & Monroe-sts.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED CITY AND suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30 Nixon's Building, cor. LaSalle and Monroe.

$10,000 TO $25,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM on good real estate security, at 10 per cent. No fees or commission. Money in hand. W. C. REYNOLDS, Room 12, cor. Clark and Washington-sts.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE COPPER CAble lightning rod, comp. 1045 Wabash-av., in rear. Inquire between 12 and 2 p. m.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $20 A DAY FOR either sex in a permanent and honorable business, and only small capital required. Samples sent for 50 cents. MERRILL & CO., 130 W. Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—HEADQUARTERS FOR Presidential campaign badges, Greeley and Grant badges of all kinds. Send for circular and price list. Enclose stamp. Agents wanted everywhere. Will sell like hot cakes. A sample of each kind sent to any address by mail upon the receipt of 50 cents. S. WHITE & CO., Jewellers, 53 Nassau-st., New York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY STEDMAN, POPE & CLAPP, 78 East Madison-st.:
170 feet on Greenwood-av., cor. Forty-seventh-st.
50 feet on Greenwood-av., near Forty-fourth-st.
48 feet on Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st.
25 feet on Lake-av., cor. Fiftieth-st.
100 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-eighth-st.
100 feet on Prairie-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.
25 feet on Shurtleff-av., near Thirty-first-st.
25 feet on Wentworth-av., near Thirty-first-st.
50 feet on Waverly-av., near California-st.
50 feet on Clark-st., in Grove.
25 feet on Harrison-st., near Western-av.
75 feet on Jackson-st., near Western-av.
75 feet on Lake-st., near Wood.
50 feet on Rebecca-st., near California.
75 feet on State-st., near Thirty-sixth.
27 feet on Wilcox-st., near Cutler.
A cottage and lot on Warren-av., just west of Union Park, for $4,500.
Two-story house on Calumet-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., cheap.
Five houses, cheap, west of State-st.
Law Library of 170 volumes, small payment down, balance in one and two years.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.
IMPROVED.
$23,000—Wabash-av., south of Twelfth-st., 25x180, east front, 3-story marble front.
$15,000—West Monroe-st., east of Laflin, 25x180, south front, 3-story marble front.
$15,000—West Monroe-st., west of Hoyne, 64x125, north front, 2-story brick, etc.
$5,500—West Washington-st., east of Oakley, 30x125, south front, 2-story frame, good.
$4,500—Fulton-st., east of Lincoln, 30x125, 2-story and basement frame, good.
$4,000—Warren-av., east of Western-av., 24x127, north front, 2-story frame.
UNIMPROVED.
Indiana-av., near Sixteenth-st., 22 feet, west front, at $300.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st., 50 feet, east front, at $125.
Calumet-av., corner Seventy-sixth-st., 800 feet, at $8.
...-side-st., corner Seventy-sixth, 200 feet, at $5.
... lots, ... feet west of Humboldt Park, offered in exchange at a bargain.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS FOR A FEW days, by JACOB WEIL & CO., No. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block, basement.
$140,000—200 feet front by 160 feet deep, on southeast corner of Fifth-av. and Jackson-st. This property will bring $1,000 a foot before 90 days.
$100,000—80 feet on Wabash-av., full depth, near the corner of Adams-st.
$90,000—330 feet by 600 feet deep, on South Park-av. Boulevard, running through to Vincennes. Would sell either front separate.
$72,000—90 feet on Adams-st. by 198 feet deep, between Wells and Franklin-sts. Very easy terms.
$28,000—10 acres square, on Madison-st., corner of Crawford-av.
$18,000—92 feet by 92½, being the northwest corner of Jackson and Franklin-sts.
$14,000—250 feet on Forty-fourth-st., between the great Boulevard and Vincennes-av.
$12,000—100 feet on Forest-av., east front, north of Thirty-third-st., with a good 2-story frame house on.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST.—A SPLENDID corner, 54x125 feet, on East Van Buren-st., near depot of L. S. & M. S. and R. I. & P. Railways; splendid business property; only in the market for a few days. C. C. THAYER & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, with 5 years' lease, No. 445 Milwaukee-av.; a bargain for a business man. Inquire of C. F. HATTERMAN, 447 Milwaukee-av. or 83 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON SOUTH MAY-ST. FOR $900, on easy terms, worth $1,100, if taken at once. A. B. McCHESNEY, 410 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE LOTS, ¼ MILE from the new Western Boulevard, now being improved, and between Fifty-first and Fifty-fifth-sts. Only $25 down, balance in monthly payments of $10 each without interest. N. T. FITCH, care J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS invited—The valuable property, comprising 80 feet, east front, on LaSalle-st., by 180 feet, south front on Calhoun place, being adjoining the Union National Bank Building, now in process of erection, and directly opposite the Chamber of Commerce—is offered, for one week, at a price and on terms that will make it a bargain for purchaser. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—182 FEET FRONT ON DILLER-ST. by 120 feet front on Kinzie-st. between Oakley-st. and Western-av.; alley on north and east. Only $20 per foot for Diller-st. front. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Abstract ready for examination. WILLIS M. HITT, 465 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS—15 LOTS, each 25x125 feet, S. E. corner of Kinzie and Ogden-sts., suitable for manufacturing purposes. No cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50x120 FEET, N. E. CORNER OF Warren-av. and Leavitt-st. 30 or 60x125 feet, south front on Park-av., near Wood. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON THE CORNER OF Chicago and California-avs. 10 acres on Chicago-av., north of Morton-st. station. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS, EACH 25X296 FEET, ON Grenshaw-st., between Lake and Fulton-sts., outside of fire limits; no cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2½ OR 5 ACRES CORNER OF Greenwood-av. and Forty-eighth-st., at a bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL Estate Dealers, 183 West Madison-st., at a great bargain:
$15,000—56 feet, with 2 houses corner Peoria and Madison; will sell for part cash, balance easy terms; or will trade for outside lots or acre property.
$3,500—New houses, 9 rooms each; pleasantly located, near Van Buren-st. cars. Terms easy; monthly payments, if desired, or will rent part of them at $50 per month, with privilege of buying.
$1,900—A nice 6 room cottage, nearly new; lot 25x125, on Sholto-st., near Polk-st.
$600—51 feet on Madison, near Sangamon; a decided bargain.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—50 TO 100 FEET FRONT by 150 deep to an alley on Canal-st., opposite Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad depot. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—TEN ACRES on North-av., corner of Humboldt Park, suitable for subdivision; 100 per cent profit by retailing. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone octagon front house, 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and ground 25x125 feet, south front, on Park-av., near Robey, payment but little more than paying rent; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block.
50 feet on Franklin-st., near Randolph, with privilege of party wall.
Desirable business property, improved and unimproved, on Clinton, Canal, Jefferson, Halsted, and Twelfth-sts.; also on Blue Island-av.
Houses and lots in all sections of the city for sale. Call, or send for lists with prices, etc.
Lots on Evans-st., near Ashland-av., for sale low and on long time. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, Real Estate Broker, 58 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A LARGE COTTAGE and English style all modern improvements, $7,000. Inquire of the OWNER, No. 50 Rucker-st., corner of Hubbard.

FOR SALE—$100 DOWN, LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST., $400; Leavitt-st., $450; a few on Western-av. at $500. We shall sell at above prices but few days. These lots are the cheapest in Chicago, being just outside of the fire limits, and near street cars. Terms easy, title perfect. Each purchaser is furnished an abstract. Come and see them. Office open evenings till 9 o'clock. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. Only a small payment down, 8 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, 5 new 2-story frame houses, corner Hermitage-av. and York-st. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 79 South Canal.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, a very desirable lot on Michigan-av., north of Jackson-st.; lot 40x170 to alley. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-ninth-st., a 2-story frame house, brick and stone foundations, modern improvements, 10 rooms; lot 23x162 to alley; price and terms reasonable. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY CHOICE lots on Langley-st. and Egan-av.; a first-rate opportunity for anyone wishing to build a block of houses; most of the purchase money can remain from 3 to 5 years at 8 per cent. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., JUST SOUTH of Twenty-ninth-st., 2-story frame house, about 10 rooms, all modern improvements, and in good order; lot 25x180 to alley; good frame barn; $9,000; terms very reasonable. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON TWENTY-FIRST-st., near Lincoln-st., $700.
Rhinman-st., near Lincoln-st., $700.
Allport-st., near Twenty-second and Evans-sts., $600.
Quiner-st., between Thirty-first and Wrong-sts., $500.
Emerald-st., near Thirty-first-st., $650.
All for sale on easy terms.
AYRES & EOFF, 341 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST. EXTENSION between Van Buren and Harrison-sts. 25, 40, and 50 feet; will sell either one. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOME AND SAVE RENT. Several one-and-a-half story cottages on monthly payments. Water on the premises, and convenient to cars. Near Thirty-first and Wallace-sts. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE PLEASANTEST residences in the city. House and lease for sale; a bargain. Call at 362 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE residences and residence property in South and West Divisions.
Also, some very desirable lots and acre tracts on the boulevards and avenues approaching and adjoining the great South Park.
FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Forsman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 62 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated Circular.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND ENGINE LATHES and iron planers—
One 12 foot Pond's engine lathe, 22-inch swing.
One 12 foot Harris' engine lathe, 24-inch swing.
One 7 foot Thomas' engine lathe, 20-inch swing.
One 12 foot Perkins' engine lathe, 20 inch swing.
Also 50 new engine lathes, all sizes and kinds.
IRON PLANERS, SECOND-HAND.
One 10 foot bed 30x18.
One 8 foot bed 36x26.
One 6 foot bed 24x26.
One 4 foot bed 20x24.
Will be sold cheap by W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ENGINE, BOILER, SMOKE-STACK, Rowe 2,800 Dormant Scale, 4 ton Fairbank's platform scale. 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

MACHINERY—ECONOMICAL STEAM ENgines and boilers, Rider governor cut off engines, Tubois patent air-front boilers, caloric engines, hoisting machinery for mines. G. S. DUBOIS, agent, 84 Market-st., Central Block.

WANTED—ONE STATIONARY ENGINE AND boiler, 14 to 16 horse power; state size and price. Address J. S. YOUNG, LeRoy, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, to take one-fourth or one-third interest in a wholesale hardware house doing a good, safe trade. Location good. Capital required, $20,000 to $40,000. Address O 77, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN IN REAL ESTATE business with a party who has been established in business in Chicago 15 years. Capital required. I have a fine large office in good location. Address P. O. Box 95.

INSTRUCTION.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY, LAKE FOREST, Ill., offers the highest advantages to boys and young men preparing for college or business. Next school year commences September 12. IRA W. ALLEN, Principal.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORE 333 STATE-ST., LATELY OCcupied by us. BANGS BROS., corner State and Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT OFFICE ON FIRST floor. Apply on premises, KERR DAVIDSON & WELCH, 69 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—TWO BASEMENTS, ON MADISON-st., near Halsted, only $50 per month; each can be connected, if desired. Also, some rooms and offices in A 1 location. D. COLE & SON, house agents, 183 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE NEW PHENIX block, corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av., suitable for bank, insurance, real estate, law, or brokers' offices; also two large rooms on fourth floor, suitable for Lodge rooms for societies. E. EUGENE CADWELL, Room 1, Phenix Block, 138 Madison-st.

TO RENT—ON WEST MADISON-ST., A BASEment, 25x70, light and airy, suitable for any business. By WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—8 ROOMS, LIGHT AND AIRY, suitable for offices, sleeping-rooms, or any light business, on West Madison-st., or for housekeeping. Gas, water, and water closets. By WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE, CENTRALLY located offices with or without vaults; low rents. WM. HANSBROUGH, Room 12, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, BASEments, offices, and second floors in the new marble front building on State-st., near Van Buren. C. S. WALLER, 329 State-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—PLEASANT OFFICE ROOMS, southwest corner Madison and Clark-st. Apply to MERRILL, LADD & CO., Financial Agents, 124 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—FROM JULY 1, LARGE DESIRAble store and large, well lighted basement, either together or separately; location corner West Randolph and Jefferson-sts. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—PART OF A FINE FURNISHED office, including desks. Cheap. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 22 South Canal-st., near Tunnel.

TO RENT—WE HAVE A ROOM ON THE SECond floor of our building, 50x180, which we will rent with or without steam power. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE PORTION of our store, cheap, to the right party. No. 37 River-st.

TO RENT—572 STATE-ST., NEAR TWELFTH, brick store and basement, together or separately. Address T. A. JACKSON, 586 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THE FINE TWO-STORY AND brick basement house, of 16 rooms, in fine condition, with all modern improvements, on Twenty-third-st., near Wabash-av., to a good tenant. The owner wishes to sell a portion of the furniture, reserve the first floor, and board with the family renting, if desirable to both parties. Apply to C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Land Broker, Room 7, 161 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—AT WAUKEGAN—DWELLING house of 10 rooms, stable, large garden, plenty of fruit, &c., 4 blocks from depot; rent, $25 per month. Inquire of DENNIS & CO., 129 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, 72 Congress-st. Apply to CHACE & ABELL, 320 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A GREAT BARGAIN—FINE LARGE 17-room brick house; furniture for sale; two years' lease; rent very low; nice location; avenue, South Side; $1,800, cash, worth $2,500; owner going away. Parties will save about $1,000 in rent alone. B 88, Tribune branch office.

TO RENT—A NEW FRAME HOUSE WITH 9 rooms, No. 214 South Leavitt-st. Inquire of F. T. SEELY, Room 42, Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—3 NEW FRAME COTTAGES CONtaining 6 rooms each, 1066, 1068, and 1070 West Madison-st. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT HIGHLAND PARK—2 COTTAGE houses, within two blocks of depot, to first-class tenants. The rent of each will be $15 per month until May next. One contains 7 rooms, and the lot—a corner—is 100x150 feet; the other is a 2-story house, with lot 50x150 ft. HAMMOND & WATSON, 54 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2 NEW HOUSES ON HONORE-ST., near Jackson, only $45 per month. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A 10-ROOM HOUSE, COMPLETELY furnished, with or without furniture, for sale at a great bargain. Apply for two days at 503 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—VERY HANDSOME FURNISHED rooms for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, at 453 Wabash-av., near Post Office.

TO RENT—735 WABASH-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished parlor bed-room, first floor front, also two rooms, second floor, newly furnished, bath room and modern conveniences.

TO RENT—A LARGE UNFURNISHED PARlor, $12; also a large chamber, furnished, for $18 per month. Apply at 573 Wabash-av., 3 doors from Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—COMFORTABLE AND CONvenient lodgings at $2 per week, or 30 cents a night, at the Dolly Varden Lodging Rooms, 55 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, EN SUITE, unfurnished; closet, bath, gas, etc., 169 Park-av.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A VERY desirable room for one or two gentlemen, with use of bath room, near Twenty-second-st. Apply at 1004 Indiana-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 200 Twenty-second-st., corner of State, have on hand and for sale the largest stock of business wagons and open and top buggies in the city, which they are prepared to sell at prices that defy competition. No slop-made Eastern work dealt in. The above being made by the celebrated and old established manufacturer, Murray, of Niles, Mich., and Studebaker, South Bend, Ind., they are enabled to guarantee all work sold of this make.

FOR SALE—NICE TOP BUGGY, 2-SEATED carriage, open buggy, good styles; single and double harness. 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF HORSES SIX YEARS old, weight, twenty-four hundred; quiet in single or double harness, to be sold together or separate. Also two fine buggy mares five and six years old, quiet in double or single harness. The owner parts with them for no fault, not having any use for them. To be seen on Monday, at 121 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—PAIR LARGE, NICE CARRIAGE horses, pair roadsters, 25 horses to arrive Tuesday, all kinds. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND HAND HACK CARriage. SCHWAB, 275 and 277 West Lake-st., corner Morgan.

PASTURAGE—HARLEM—4 MILES FROM city limits, with good shade and water. JOHN H. S. QUICK, 41 Central Union Block.

TAME HAY OF PRIME QUALITY BY THE bale at wholesale prices, delivered. Also fine pasturage for horses. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 150 Michigan-av., corner Monroe-st.

WE HAVE IN STOCK A LARGE LOT OF light carriages, including top and open buggies, phaetons, pony phaetons, carriages, etc., etc., which we will sell at prices that defy competition. All work made to order in first-class shape, and warranted. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 146 Michigan-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—FIRST-CLASS SUITE OF rooms and single room, with board; convenient to business; surroundings unsurpassed in the city.

43 SOUTH MAY-ST.—BETWEEN MADISON and Washington; furnished rooms for three young gentlemen; also, two day boarders wanted.

71 WEST ADAMS-ST. TWO BLOCKS FROM Sherman House—A few boarders wanted; first-class table.

181 PARK-AV.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or two gentlemen can get a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, with board; references required.

607 WEST MADISON-ST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or single gentlemen can have good board, with home comforts; near Union Park.

980 WEST MADISON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS TAble and well furnished rooms. Boarders wanted at $4 50 per week.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st., $2.50 per day. Day board, $5 per week. Permanent board and room at reasonable rates.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at from $6 to $10 per week. Transient, $2; day board, $5.

South Side.

12 EGAN-AV.—NEAR STEAM AND STREET cars, a suite of rooms, with or without board.

177 AND 179 TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—NEWLY furnished rooms by the day, week, or month. Good hotel table attached.

A FEW MORE FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS wanted at Bayley Hotel, corner of State and Thirteenth-sts; for gentleman and wife, $16 per week; for young gentlemen, $6.50 to $8. A few day boarders wanted.

North Side.

177 PLOW-ST., NEAR THE CORNER OF Sophia-st., three blocks west of Lincoln Park—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a pleasant home and neighborhood; convenient to horse cars; free from dust and noise; references required and given.

Country.

KENWOOD—BOARD FOR THE SUMMER, with pleasant front room, for gentleman and wife, without children, in a private family, with no other boarders; references given and required. Address X 23, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

TWO YOUNG LADY CLERKS CAN HAVE board in a private family, where there are no other boarders, and where they can have the comforts of a home. Address H 68, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE—one-quarter cash, balance to remain until made out of business. Daily profits the last year from $80 to $125 per day. Y 74, Tribune Branch office.

ANY PERSON DESIROUS OF GOING INTO an established and paying furniture manufactory can hear of a good chance by applying at 382 South Halsted-st., or Address same place. G. WADDELL.

AN INTEREST IN A FIRST CLASS, WELL-located drug store, doing a splendid business, for sale. Address D 45, Tribune office.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED WALL PAPER BUSIness, stock and fixtures, established 1851, for sale. Apply at 524 State-st.

A GREAT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE at auction, in Clinton, Iowa, June 19, 1872. The Clinton Hotel, three stories high, containing some 60 rooms and stores, also barn, all occupying 3 lots. The best location in the city for hotel or other business. On easy terms. S. T. TOLL, Auctioneer.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED in a thriving city of 3,000 inhabitants, with a good business. Apply to LORD, SMITH & CO.

HAT AND CAP STORE FOR SALE, ON THE best retail street in the city; cause of selling, sickness. Inquire of G. O. & M., 223 and 226 Wabash-av., or S. D. & Co., 59 and 61 West Washington-st.; or address F 83, Tribune office.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A DRY GOODS store in good running order for sale, well located and established. Apply at 727 West Madison-st.

SODAWATER MANUFACTORY, IN GOOD running order, for sale. Inquire at 140 West Madison-st.

$500—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL his half interest in $1,000 in stock, with business clearing $500 cash monthly. No bonus or further capital required. 96 West Washington-st., Room 4.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Thomas Condon, who purchased lots in May, 1869, of William F. Day, at Butler's auction sale. Important business demands his immediate attention. Any one knowing his whereabouts will please call on or address FRED. S. DAY, No. 11 Twenty-eighth, near State-st.

PERSONAL—THE FRIENDS OF MRS. A. A. Wiley, formerly of North-st., will find her by addressing Box 137, Chicago, P. O.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND Western states. (Free introductions to ladies). Apply for circular. P. O. Drawer 531.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

GRAVEL, PEBBLES, ETC., FOR CONCRETE and roofing, best White Lake gravel for sale by DUNNE & SCANLAN, 161 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMAN. APPLY AT 88 South Halsted-st., Room 14.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRESCRIPTION clerk; one of German education preferred. Address J. H. TESCH & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A CLERK THOROUGHLY POSTED in the grocery business, from 20 to 25 years of age. Must be a good penman, with good recommendations, and willing to make himself generally useful. Must be acquainted with the German and English languages. Apply, in own hand writing, to WM. GROH, Kendallville, Ind.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO FIRST-class barbers, to go to Rock Island; fare paid; highest wages and steady employment. Apply to or address FRED. L. LADD, Rock Island, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD STEADY WHEEL MAKERS, finishers, drivers, and rimmers. Men not used to wheel making, but used to working with tools on light work, such as cabinet-making, furniture, &c., can also have employment. Steady work and good pay. Address WOODBURN SARVEN WHEEL CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—TWO GOOD STONECUTTERS. APply to W. CARTER, Tribune Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

WANTED—GOOD BARBER AT THE GRAND Central Hotel Hair Dressing Rooms.

WANTED—A GOOD PAPER RULER. APPLY to Sherman House, Room 53. CHARLES REID.

WANTED—PRINTER FOR THE CITY Directory. Apply at 46 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—ENGINEER. A COMPETENT young man may apply at St. Caroline's Court Hotel.

Coachmen.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COACHman who thoroughly understands the taking care of and driving horses. Apply at the Mayor's office, City Hall Building, on Monday, after 10 o'clock, a. m.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN OF ABILITY AND GOOD moral character to canvass in different counties in the State; a fine chance to make money for energetic men who mean business. Address Z 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD COOKS FOR RESTaurant, two men and two women. Address, with references, E 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN OF ABILITY AND ENergy, accustomed to handle men, to act as our paid foreman. UNION FOUNDRY WORKS, corner Fifteenth and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—MAN AND WOMAN TO WORK ON a farm, the woman to do washing and cooking for the family. Apply at 313 Michigan-av. SHAVEY & CO.

WANTED—MONDAY—200 RAILROAD LABORers for Michigan Central R. R. Wages, $1.75 and $2.00; free fare. Also 50 saw mill hands, at $25 per month and board; 50 farm hands, at from $20 to $30 per month; 50 for brick yards, 15 choppers, etc. Call early and secure a good job. CHRISTIAN & BING, 104 South Canal-st.

WANTED—100 GOOD SAWMILL HANDS; also 300 railroad laborers, free fare. Apply at 36 West Washington-st. J. ADLER, Agent.

WANTED—6 MEN AND MAN AND WIFE ON a farm. Apply at 80 Sherman-st., opposite the Rock Island Depot.

WANTED—CHOPPERS, $1.50 PER CORD; 25 sawmill hands; 5 farm hands; 1,000 for railroads, at the very highest wages; leave to-day. ANGELL & COAKES, 2 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in telegraphing business, at PORTER'S National Telegraph College, 562 Wabash-av.

WANTED—2,000 MEN FOR THE MENOMINEE Railroad and Northern Pacific, wages $2 to $2.25; also 20 sawmill hands, wages $35 per month and board, free fare. HENRY HJORTH, 73 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—INSURANCE SOLICITORS OF EXperience to call on us this forenoon. WOOD & MURRAY, 393 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st.; business legitimate. Pays better than wages.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS FOR THE NORTH Pacific and Wisconsin Central Railroads; wages $2.25 per day; work for two years; company pay board and fare furnished to the work; no money required; 25 saw-mill hands, $26 to $30 per month and board, free fare. So hurry up and bring your baggage with you to 28 West Madison-st., SNELL & SHAW, Agents for the company.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—SWEDE GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 1223 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 102 Walnut-st., near Wood.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK. APply in grocery store, 126 North Desplaines-st., corner Indiana.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework; Swede or Norwegian preferred. Apply for two days at 259 Harrison-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO HOUSEWORK in a private family; must be competent and willing to work. Apply at the Tribune Office, 137 South Canal-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER to go out by the day. Call immediately at 303 West Washington-st. Good recommendations required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOK-KEEPER, by a competent accountant; thoroughly understands the grain trade; seven years' experience on foreign markets; four years in the wholesale grocery business. First class city references. Address ACCOUNTANT, Office No. 1, rear Chamber of Commerce.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO UNderstands his business, as foreman molder in an iron foundry of any size or class of work. Parties in want of such a man would do well to write to 112 East Erie-st. Address J A. A situation out of the city preferred.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as copyist. Good reference. Salary no object. Apply at Room 32, Exchange Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has had experience as travelling man for a large Company, in business that required the appointing of agents, collecting, &c. Also, had experience in selling goods. No patent-right or other humbug concern need answer. Address K 40, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY TEACHER wishes an engagement for the summer, either to instruct pupils at home, to travel, or to take charge of a house. Highest Eastern and city references. Address R 26, Tribune Branch office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASSIST THE SWEET SINGERS AT BOSTON by jubilating on a NICHOLSON Cabinet Organ, the best and cheapest organ in America. Price, $65 and upward. Manufactory and salesroom, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN ELEGANT STEINway piano, nearly new. Can be seen at 350 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—4 ELEGANT PIANOS, CHEAP, for cash, at McMILLAN'S GALLERIES, 434 State-st. and 112 Twenty-second-st. Pianos tuned.

MUSICAL—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIanos, organs and melodeons, constantly on hand at KIMBALL'S, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT—SECONDhand instruments at bargains, from $100 to $275. W. W. KIMBALL'S, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS, IN 44 DIFferent styles for parlors, lodges, halls, churches. W. W. KIMBALL'S, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

THE HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS ARE found only at W. W. KIMBALL'S, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BUSINESS MAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTed with San Francisco and the Pacific coast starts in a few days for San Francisco, and the Pacific coast, to be gone a few weeks, and will attend to any business intrusted to his care. References here and there. Address R 59, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 532, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1087.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE AT NO. 16 North Rucker-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING, TWO GIRLS, aged 5 and 3½ years; the youngest was almost naked; the elder was dressed. Any one furnishing information where they can be found will confer a favor on the parents. THOMAS KAVANAUGH, 284 South Union-st.

LOST—POCKET BOOK CONTAINING TEN dollars, and silver fruit-knife—Green-st. near Van Buren—Reward for return to 206 Green st.

LOST—$25 REWARD—BETWEEN TWENTY-Second-st. and Woodland Park, on Cottage Grove av. car, a garnet colored morocco pocket book, and letter. If found please leave at 571 Cottage Grove-av., and receive above reward.

LOST OR STRAYED—A BAY MARE WITH black feet, between 4 and 5 years old, weighs about 900 pounds. Any one returning the same will recieve a suitable reward of FRANK WOLFF, No. 34 West Madison st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF A SEVEN-ROOM house, including piano and sewing machine. Will be sold at a sacrifice, as parties going to leave city. Call at 52 North Curtis-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND HAND CARPET; will pay for it in washing. No 16 Rucker st.

SEWING MACHINES.

HOWE SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF A. ANDERSON, 171 North Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments, and work given, if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired.

SINGER OFFICES OF JN. WILKINS, 58 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly installments, and work given in payment if desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF A. J. Melchert, 127 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Attachments for all sewing machines constantly on hand.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—500 TO 800 FEET FRONT ON West Side, close to fire limits, for business lots on South Side, or residence property on North Side, south of Superior-st., and east of Clark-st. This property is in good location, and advancing in value; located between Lake and Madison-sts. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., Kent's Block, 151 Monroe-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 152 West Madison-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

500 POUNDS BREVIER, 400 POUNDS minion, 200 pounds nonpareil (Johnson's), second hand, in good condition. ROBERT FERGUS & SONS, 25 South Canal-st.

THE LAW COURTS.

A Motion Made to Quash the Condemnation of the Bigelow Block—The Vendors Charged with Receiving $250,000 Too Much for the Property—New Suits, Etc.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

On Saturday the attorney for Milton Jerome, a lessee of a lot in the Bigelow Block, filed his motion to quash the condemnation proceedings for want of jurisdiction in the Court to hold, order, or ascertain them. In connection with this motion, Mr. Roby filed his affidavit, in effect that in January or thereabouts, the Secretary of the Treasury located the Custom House building on Block 119, School Section, and thereupon caused his petition to be filed in this Court praying the Court to cause to be ascertained the compensation to be made to each owner or person interested in the property, and, upon payment thereof, to require a conveyance of the release of the same, or that by an order of the Court the title might be vested in the United States. Thereupon the parties appeared, and Commissioners were appointed and sworn, proofs were taken, and a report filed, and the Commissioners were discharged. Thereafter, by their attorney, the sale was made by the parties who held title to the fee, for $1,250,000, being, it is stated, $250,000 more than the evidence in the case shows the property to be worth. At the hearing the deponent was frequently present, where the counsel for vendors claimed to and did cross-examine the intervening claimants, on the ground that they were the only party interested, as the money to be paid to their tenants and others would come out of them, and not from the Government, as the vendors were to, and would, receive the full sum of $1,250,000, irrespective of the balance of liens and claims. On this affidavit, it is claimed that there is not only want of jurisdiction in the United States Circuit Court for want of a grant of power by Congress, but because, in fact, the proceeding to condemn was a proceeding in the interest of the private vendors, who had already divested themselves of their interest. The hearing was postponed, at least until Judge Drummond returns from Springfield.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

This (Monday) will be the first day of the June term. The trial calendar of the May term will still predominate, no new calendar having been produced.

An action on the case was commenced by Charles Weidenbaum against the Town of Cicero, in which the damages are laid at $10,000.

A similar action was commenced for Hugh James Gleason, by his next friend, against Patrick Flaherty, in which the damages are laid at $2,000. A capias was sued out. It is charged that defendant so negligently managed a two-horse team and wagon, on the 16th day of January, as to knock down and run over the boy Gleason, at the intersection of Deering street, Fuller street, and Archer avenue.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Potter Palmer against William Hansbrough, the demand being for $10,000.

The Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago seeks to restore an alleged judgment against Jacob N. Osgood, for $4,184.50 and costs.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

A Mr. Barber, for some time employed as an amanuensis in the law office of Walker, Dexter & Smith, sued that firm to recover some $3,000, at which rate, beyond what he had received, he estimated his services to be worth. On Saturday the jury found for defendants, who had claimed a special contract, which had been fully complied with on their part.

A capias was sued out against Rollin W. Grannis by Cyrus Fisher. It is claimed that the defendant procured a loan, securing it by chattel mortgage on two houses, Nos. 49 and 51 Cottage Grove avenue, which he did not own.

An action on the case was commenced by Mary Sanford against William Arlington. The damages are laid at $600.

HYDE PARK.

Numerous Ordinances Adopted—A Large Amount of Street Improvements Ordered.

A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees for the Town of Hyde Park was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Town Hall. Present, Messrs. Cady, Barney, Bradner, Clark, Doyle, Vanderbelt, and Waldron.

The following bills and pay-rolls were ordered to be paid: Patrick J. Geary, ground rent on State street Pound, $14.98; pay-rolls on Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad ditch, $142.25; Morgan Barns, blacksmith work, $11.20; total, $168.43.

J. S. Scovel's Addition to Cornell, being a Subdivision of the east ½ of the southeast ¼ of the southwest ¼ of the northeast ¼ of Section 26, T. 38, N. R. 14 E., was approved.

The following resolutions were adopted:

That Patrick J. Ryan and Andrew Madden be relieved from duty as Pound-Keepers at Union Avenue and Jefferson Street Pounds, and that John Connor and Thomas Cochran be appointed Pound-Keepers in their stead.

That, whereas, citizens are complaining that cattle are running at large, the Pound-Keepers be instructed strictly to enforce the Cattle ordinances.

That the ordinance heretofore passed by the Board for condemnation of land to widen South Park avenue, from Sixtieth to Ninety-fifth streets, be rescinded, and the Collectors of Taxes be authorized to stop the collection of said assessment.

That the Attorney of the Board be instructed to prepare ordinances to grade and stone Wabash and Prairie avenues, and for a plank sidewalk on the west side of Madison avenue, between Grove and Forty-ninth streets.

That the Committee on Streets have plans and specifications prepared to grade and stone Wabash and Prairie avenues, and that under their direction the Superintendent of Public Works advertise for proposals for their construction.

The following ordinances were adopted:

To grade Wabash avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Sixty-third street, to an uniform width of 50 feet, and to cover the centre space of said grading with broken stone, to the width of twenty-four feet, and to the depth of nine inches, and to cover said stone with stone screenings, three inches deep. The cost of said improvement was estimated at $50,000, and Henry E. Pickett and Samuel E. Gross were elected the Commissioners to assist in making the assessment.

Also, to grade and stone, in similar manner, Prairie avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Fifty-first street. The estimated cost was $25,000, and Winchester Hall and George A. Emery were elected the Commissioners.

The Committee on Streets prefaced their report by submitting two communications from Nelson & Benson, and John McCaffrey, explaining their proposals and their ability to perform the work contemplated, and recommended that the contract for the improvement of Hyde Park avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Sixty-seventh street, be awarded to Nelson & Benson, at 15 to 25 cents per yard for grading, and $2.90 per cubic yard for broken stone.

Also the contract for Stony Island avenue, to the same firm, at 15 to 25 cents for grading, and $3 for broken stone.

Also, that the contract for South Chicago avenue and Hyde Park avenue extension be awarded to Charles Creighton, at 18 cents per cubic yard for grading, and to John McCaffrey, for broken stone, at $3.80 per cubic yard, and that the Clerk prepare bonds and contracts for the above work. Adopted.

The petition of Mr. Williams, to have the hole filled on Chestnut street, and sundry small bills were presented and referred, and the Board adjourned to Saturday, July 6.

LADIES' CHRISTIAN UNION.

Reports from the Industrial School and Employment Bureau—Resignation of Mrs. Patton—Mrs. Dr. Arnold Elected President.

An adjourned meeting of the Ladies' Christian Union was held on Saturday, at their rooms, No. 96 West Randolph street, Mrs. Smith, Vice President, in the chair. Reports were read from the Industrial Schools. The North Side School has an attendance of 398 pupils, who have made 954 garments during the month. The South Side School has been reopened at the Burr Mission Building, ... avenue, with an attendance of 48 pupils. The Superintendent of the West Side School was absent, and there was no report.

The Employment Bureau was reopened at No. 95 West Randolph street on the 20th of May, since when 42 girls have been supplied with work, and several sick and needy families relieved.

Mrs. Daniel Oedel, Chairwoman of the Visiting Committee, reported $104 distributed to seventeen different families in May, and acknowledged the receipt of a sewing machine from the Aid and Relief Society for a poor widow.

The following resolution was then made by Mrs. Smith, and adopted by the Society:

"*Resolved*, That in accepting the resignation of our President, Mrs. W. W. Patton, we desire to testify to our appreciation of her services in the early days of our Society, and during the period of unprecedented labor which was thrown upon us by the calamity by which we were visited in October; also, our regret that circumstances render it impossible for her to perform longer the duties of President."

The Executive Committee recommended an addition of $200 per annum to the salary of Miss Dryer, which was granted.

Mrs. Dr. Arnold was then unanimously elected President of the Union.

Meeting adjourned to meet the first Thursday in September, at their rooms.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Fire Yesterday—Accident to a Fire Engine.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm was sounded from Box 345, owing to the breaking out of fire in the one-story frame buildings Nos. 257, 259, and 261 South Jefferson street. No. 257 is occupied by John Kester & Co., flour and feed men, who lose $200; no insurance. Both buildings are owned by Patrick Kehoe, and were damaged to the extent of $150; no insurance. No. 261 is owned and occupied by Patrick Dougherty. His loss is $100; insured in the Alemannia Company, of Cleveland. The fire originated in 259, but from what cause is not known. While proceeding to it, the steamer A. D. Titsworth met with an accident at the corner of Van Buren and South Clark streets, where there is a vacant lot without a fence to protect either teams or pedestrians. The fore wheels of the engine and the horses went off the street while turning the corner. The animals escaped injury, but the axle and wheels of the steamer were damaged somewhat. It is not known who is to blame for the accident, but it is more than likely that the driver did not have his wits about him.

Waylaid and Robbed.

At half-past 10 o'clock last night, as Mr. C. Lundberg, who resides at No. 31 Marshfield avenue, was passing along Van Buren street, between Wood and Lincoln streets, he was attacked by a crowd of roughs, who knocked him down, beat him about the head, stabbed him in the thigh, and robbed him of everything in his possession. His cries for help brought two officers to his assistance, who, after a chase, captured one of the ruffians. The others turned and fired several shots at the policemen, and were shot at in return. The man who was arrested, gave the name of Henry Mory. He was locked up in the Union Park Police Station. The report of the shots came to the ear of Captain French, who arrived on the scene of the assault and robbery after peace had been restored for some time.

Miscellaneous.

A ... attached to a buggy in which was seated ... M. Stanner and his wife and child ... Blue Island avenue, near Polk street, ... o'clock last evening. The occupants of the vehicle were thrown out, and were all more or less hurt.

—The little son of John Conway, of No. 278 Blue Island avenue, who fell down stairs on Saturday afternoon, died of his injuries at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. An inquest will be held to-day.

—The dead body of a man was found floating in the Illinois Central slip at half-past 7 o'clock last evening. It had the appearance of having been in the water for a considerable length of time. There was nothing upon it whereby it could be identified. Coroner Stephens will hold an inquest at the Morgue to-day.

—There is a notice on the Coroner's book requesting him to hold an inquest on the body of a woman at 139 Meagher street. It is said that she had been suffering from severe illness, and was compelled, before getting well, to attend at a Justice's Court, and testify in a suit. The excitement and exposure, it is thought, brought about her death. Her name is not given.

—The West Side parks have already begun to bear fruit. The flowers in the nursery at Humboldt Park are now in full bloom, and make it an attractive resort. On Saturday the Commissioners sent to this office a large bouquet, as a testimony of what they have accomplished.

—John Jose, driver of the team which ran over and killed a woman named Flora Harlew, on Milwaukee avenue, Saturday night, was arrested at Jefferson yesterday morning by Officers Carpenter and Lee. He ran away immediately after the accident, and assigns as his reason for doing so that he was afraid he would be injured by the crowd which collected. He denies that the accident was caused by any carelessness of his.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

The Exercises of Commencement-Week—Condition of the Institution.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 12.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The fourth full year of work of the Illinois Industrial University closed on Thursday, June 6.

The anniversary-week was opened on Sunday afternoon, June 2, by the annual address of the Regent, at the Drill Hall, the Chapel not being large enough to hold the audiences of Commencement-week. Notwithstanding the rain, a fine assemblage of our best citizens greeted the speaker. His theme was, "Do Good."

On Tuesday evening, Professor R. Welch, of the *Prairie Farmer*, made an address before the Industrial Society, full of fine humor and solid thinking. Its aim was to show that, for all the great ends of life,—for the great prizes for which men strive: wealth, fame, usefulness, and happiness,—a scientific and practical education is more useful and helpful than a common classical training.

On Wednesday evening, Dr. Edwards, of the Normal University, addressed the Literary Societies, of which the University has four, three of young men and one of young ladies. The Doctor most eloquently taught that true culture was not selfish, but beneficent; that scholarship was bound to make itself useful, and work for others and for society.

On Thursday morning, every seat was full with students, citizens and strangers. Flags, pictures, evergreens, and flowers made the magnificent Drill-Hall a scene of beauty. Out of about twenty who now close their course, seven speakers participated in the exercises, representing the several colleges and schools of the University. We will not trouble you with a particular statement of each one's theme and performance. It was the general verdict that they honored their teachers and themselves.

The rain falling on the roofs injured somewhat the pleasure of both speakers and hearers; but it did not prevent a full attendance in the afternoon, to listen to a beautiful address before the University authorities by Professor Mathews, LL.D., of the Chicago University. The exceeding richness and beauty of this discourse won all hearts to the excellencies of "Reserved Power," as the Doctor described it.

The annual exhibition-drill of the University Battalion was prevented by the condition of the parade-ground, soaked with the morning rains; but the Battalion was formed in the Drill-Hall, and went through the manual of arms.

The workshops, cabinets, library, and laboratory were thrown open for inspection, and were visited by large numbers of people.

The year has been a very prosperous one, the whole attendance having been 388, against 277 in 1871.

The farms, gardens, nurseries, and shops are in good condition, and show excellent progress. Several officials of the State who were present expressed their high gratification with the condition of the University, and the evidences of sound as well as rapid advancement. The machine shop received, on Commencement-day, an order for a $1,000 steam-engine, to be built by the students during this summer vacation.

All the private rooms in the University-buildings were drawn by students for the coming year, and the officers are counting on an attendance of 500 students the next fall-term.

The new University-building is slowly lifting its magnificent proportions above the ground, and will be completed, it is hoped, by the commencement of the next college year, in September next. It will be one of the finest University-buildings on this continent, and will be the cheapest public building, for its size, in this State.

The University is to have a new feature the coming year, in the School of Domestic Science and Art for Women. To provide for the practical instructions in this school, and to afford, at the same time, cheap board for lady students, a large boarding hall is being erected, with private rooms for forty girls, and with kitchen, laundry, dining-room, &c., where, under the charge of an educated matron, the young ladies will "keep house" for themselves. A School of Wood Engraving will also probably be added during the year.

SPECTATOR.

Tobacco—A Decision by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, June 11.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your letter of June 5, in relation to packing smoking tobacco and shorts in bulk, under the new law (act of June 6, 1872): All smoking tobacco, whether cut or granulated, must be put up in packages of two, four, eight, and sixteen ounces. Fine-cut shorts, the refuse of fine-cut chewing tobacco, under the new law, may be put up in the same manner as fine-cut chewing tobacco, that is, in packages containing one, two, four, eight, and sixteen ounces each, or in wooden packages, containing ten, twenty, forty, and sixty pounds each. Very respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner.

Messrs. Spaulding & Merrick, 9, 11, 13, and 15 River street, Chicago.

A Singular Story.

From the Troy (N. Y.) Press.

Some two years ago a young man residing in this city married one of the fair daughters of Troy. One child, a little girl, was the issue of the marriage. Trouble came between the man and wife very soon, and about two months ago he got a divorce on the ground of adultery, but the wife had the custody of the child. After the separation the wife took the child and went to living with another man and his wife. About three weeks ago the husband got possession of the child, without the wife's knowledge, and took the little girl out to Rochester to live with his (the husband's) aunt. He remained there with the child. The wife at length learned where the child was secreted and her friends furnished her with money to go after her. By mistake she left the cars eight miles this side of Rochester and went on foot to that city where, from directions given her she found the house where the child was secreted, in the suburbs. As she came to the house she saw her husband playing in the yard with the child. She ran for the little girl, and the husband seeing her approach caught up the child and ran. The wife pursued, and fainted three times while in pursuit, the last time so as not to be able to move. Some twenty of the neighbors had joined in the pursuit, and some of them now told the husband he must stop. He drew a revolver, and said he would shoot any one that came near him. Finally he agreed to take the child back to the house, and did so, the wife accompanying him. Then it was arranged that they should come to Troy together, and bring the child with them. The wife was pleased with this arrangement. On the way out, the husband said he would go back and the wife might take the child, but he would not live with her. He went out of the car and pretended to leave the train. The loving wife thereupon fainted again. By and by the husband, who had only gone into a rear car, came in and another courtship began. They arrived here in due time, and last Thursday they were married, and now are as happy as two turtle doves.

New York Employers Inciting Strikes in Other Cities.

From the New York Sun.

The most important fact recently developed in connection with the labor strike is, that certain capitalists of the city, having failed to suppress the movement, are encouraging its agitation in other cities. Agents have been despatched to Philadelphia and Boston with instructions to stir up the workingmen, and urge a general strike in all departments of labor. The object is to equalize the cost of production throughout the country.

The furniture manufacturers have flooded the rural districts with circulars announcing an increase of 25 per cent on their wares. The employes are highly indignant that this increase of percentage is so great, maintaining that the cost of production has been increased only 20 per cent, and that employers are making 5 per cent more than formerly, using the strike as a pretext for advance.

A Reason for Reduction.

E. C. Lawrence & Co., No. 487 Wabash avenue, announce that in order to save the labor, expense, and breakage involved in removal, they will make a discount of from 15 to 25 per cent on their entire stock of China, fancy goods, glassware, crockery, silver plated ware, etc.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

THE CAMPAIGN.

ILLINOIS.

Whiteside County.

STERLING, Ill., June 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The "Liberal" movement takes splendidly here. I inclose you our call. Eighty-nine leading Republicans got in Sterling, Fulton and Morrison in three days! All Republicans, too! The trouble is, we have no paper, and are suffering for one. The press in this county is completely under the control of the Grant faction. The brains and working men of the late Republican party here are with us. The Democrats are unanimous for Greeley. Yours truly, X.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The undersigned, believing that the platform of principles adopted at the Liberal Republican Convention, held at Cincinnati, fairly presents the living issues of the National Presidential campaign, upon which all patriotic citizens can unite in the election of wise, patriotic, and honest men to the various offices in the gift of the people, recommend that the legal voters of Whiteside County who are in favor of the practical success of the principles there enunciated, and of the election of the candidates nominated at said Convention, meet in Morrison, in said county, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., to select delegates to attend the Liberal Republican Convention, to be held at Springfield on the 26th inst., and take measures to organize the County of Whiteside for the ensuing campaign.

A. A. Terrell,	L. H. Potter,
James Dinsmoor,	Wm. J. McCoy,
John G. Manahan,	James W. Smith,
Nelson Maxson,	Geo. C. Loomis,
R. B. Witmer,	S. A. Austin,
John D. Arey,	A. Ustick,
C. L. Sheldon,	John Eddy,
W. Stager,	Geo. B. Jones,
Charles H. Rich,	Fred W. Pearson,
L. L. Emmons,	A. E. Smith,
Peter C. Woods,	H. D. Flower,
George E. Williams,	Wm. Lane,
Hermon Sterling,	C. J. Johnson,
W. B. Emmons,	O. F. Woodruff,
L. M. Moses,	C. E. Baird,
J. C. Teats,	E. W. Payne,
H. G. Harper,	F. Mattern,
Robt. C. Andrews,	A. C. Johnson,
Wm. Manahan,	C. W. Sholes,
S. C. Lacost,	W. E. Savage,
J. W. Marshall,	E. W. Brown,
Geo. H. Hyde,	H. H. Sheldon,
J. W. Stewart,	A. W. McCoy,
Thos. Y. Davis,	Julius Bridegroom,
C. C. Johnson,	John Schutz,
G. F. Binder,	Wm. Livingston,
Chas. H. Presbry,	C. S. Smith,
A. H. Foot,	L. A. Wilcox,
S. G. Bradshaw,	H. K. Saunders,
F. T. June,	John Maxwell,
Clarence Jewett,	J. A. Outland,
George B. Coe,	John Exley,
Joseph Golder,	J. C. Mitchell,
W. A. Golder,	Hervy Smith,
Wm. Womersdorf,	W. S. Wilkinson,
John Horn,	A. E. Wilkinson,
C. Annis,	O. P. Baker,
H. Briding,	C. S. Cleveland,
John Conrad,	L. W. Forsting,
Joel Harvey,	B. C. Bailey,
W. L. Yeomans,	O. W. Barlow,
J. D. Fenton,	H. M. Twombley,
John Dyer,	B. J. Wood,
R. H. Adams,	Merrill Mead.
Wm. Gay,	

Macon County.

BLUE MOUND, Macon County, June 12.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

We notice in the issue of the Chicago *Times* of June 10, inst., the following communication:

BLUE MOUND, Macon Co., Ill., June 7.—As a reader of the Chicago *Times*, and an indorser fully of the position taken by the *Times* in regard to the political outlook, I wish to state the fact (which in your paper has appeared often through correspondents from other localities) that the nomination of Horace Greeley *does not* meet the approbation of the Democrats of this section of the United States, and that the sentiment expressed at the "Democratic" hurdy-gurdy at Decatur, last month, was not the sentiment of the voting Democrats of this part of the country. We have been treated to "gilt-edged" platforms long enough, with men like the present incumbent, and H. G., as the exponents thereof, and we beg the privilege, at this coming Presidential election, of voting for a man whose public course heretofore is a guarantee that he will carry out the principles on which we base our suffrages. For such a candidate we are waiting patiently the result of the Baltimore Convention. J. K. NILES.

Knowing the purpose for which the above was written, we, the undersigned, citizens of Blue Mound, desire, through the columns of your paper, to deny the "fact" which the "supporter" of the Chicago *Times* says "has so often appeared through correspondents from other localities,"—"that the nomination of Horace Greeley *does not* meet the approbation of the Democrats of this section of the country." Having lived in this community for many years, and being thoroughly acquainted through "this section of the country," we do not hesitate to say that the nomination of Horace Greeley *does* meet the approbation of at least nine-tenths of the Democrats, not only in "this section of country," but throughout the entire county, and, so far as our knowledge and acquaintance extends, every Democrat in the county, with perhaps the exception of the *Times'* "supporter," will give Horace Greeley his warm support if the Baltimore Convention shall indorse him. Believing as we do, and being Democrats ourselves, we pronounce the communication of Mr. Niles unwarranted and entirely unsupported by the sentiment of the Democracy in this community or in this county.

M. C. BARGES,
DR. SPRAGUE,
JOSEPH BAUGHMAN,
DAVID SEIBERLING,
SOL. MILLER,
JOHN BOWEN,
J. H. HILL,
JAMES SEIBERLING.

Aurora.

AURORA, Ill., June 14.

To The Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: If the Grant men cannot get up more enthusiasm in their strongholds than is evident here, their chances for reposing for another term under the fostering wing of the great Ulysses are slim indeed. A few of the Government office-holders of Aurora, in order to celebrate the nomination of their patron at Philadelphia, got out an old cannon and banged away for a whole afternoon, to the astonishment of a vast assemblage of urchins and "Fifteenth Amendments," not forgetting a *Beacon* reporter. Very few respectable citizens knew what the fizzle was about, and fewer still seemed to care. Since that time, several frantic attempts have been made to get up meetings to ratify the Grant-Wilson ticket; but they were all miserable failures. I attended one such gathering a night or two ago, and I must say a greater farce could not be imagined. It was composed of a few office-holders and office-seekers; a number of Edwards' printers,—Chicago boys,—who went "just for fun;" and a brass band, which played away as if under contract to blow the Court House inside out. An "organization list" was sent around, and signed by three men and a boy, and the show terminated. If such meetings are held elsewhere, it is hard on Grant. A few good Greeley men will effect a wonderful change here. The *Fox River Press*, our new paper,—which, by the way, promises to be a spicy local sheet,—comes out strong for the People's Candidate. WILLIE.

Warren County.

MONMOUTH, Ill., June 14.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Please give notice that Mr. Tho. F. Glancey, editor of the Keithsburg *Korena*, and lately editor of the Keithsburg *Observer*, will address the Liberal Republicans of Warren and adjoining counties at the Court House, in Monmouth, on Saturday, June 22, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. All Liberal Republicans and others are invited.

Mr. Glancey is the present Postmaster of Keithsburg, but does not propose to remain with the Grant party for the sake of office. He will not risk his good name and fame in the camp of the great Galena tanner.

Warren County will be fully represented at Springfield on the 26th, at the Liberal Republican State Convention.

We have a respectable Greeley and Brown Club organized in this county, which is daily increasing in numbers and strength. It is composed of our most substantial citizens, many of whom have operated with the Republican party from its organization. They cannot sanction the misrule and shortcomings of the Grant Administration.

General A. C. Harding, late Member of Congress, is the acknowledged leader of the movement here, but it is feared that his failing health may prevent his taking a very active part in the campaign. Yours truly,

ALMON KIDDER,
Corresponding Secretary Greeley and Brown Club.

Mercer County.

KEITHSBURG, Ill., June 13.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Liberal Republicans of Mercer County will meet in Convention at Aledo, on the 18th, to choose delegates to Springfield, and to organize for the campaign. (The call for the meeting, though only circulated in three of the fifteen townships of the county, and that without any special effort to secure signatures, is signed by twenty-six Republicans, almost all of them leading and active members of the party, and among the very first to espouse its principles. There are a great many more who will vote for Greeley and Brown.

The Democrats are almost unanimously in favor of sinking old party issues, and will support our ticket with enthusiasm.

The Democratic Mass Convention, held at Aledo on the 5th, was a very slim affair, and was engineered by a few old fossils who still cling to the traditions of other days; but the masses of the party were not there, having decided that they are able to form an opinion without waiting for the Baltimore Convention. Yours, etc., T. GLANCEY.

IOWA.

Grant "Enthusiasm" at Marengo.

MARENGO, Iowa, June 12.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the Chicago *Journal* of the 10th inst., Mr. "G. H. C.," of this city, gives a glowing account of the manner in which the news of the renomination of "Useless" S. Grant was received in this city. If the "intense enthusiasm" manifested here was a specimen of the *Journal's* half-column report of similar meetings held elsewhere,—which we doubt not is the case,—we are certainly of the opinion that the people don't "enthuse" very "bigly."

Colonel Reno's "artillery," in the article referred to, consisted of two anvils, from which half a-dozen discharges were fired; after which the gallant Colonel and a couple of boys gave three rousing cheers for the success of the ticket. We believe the Colonel did not address the "vast" assemblage.

The "grand torchlight parade" and immense Radical "love feast," at which Captain M. B. Smith, one of the best lawyers and ablest exponents of Republican principles in this Congressional District," was to "speak his piece," also did not transpire.

These are facts, and can be backed up by the best Grant men in town.

In Central Iowa Liberal Republicanism is gaining ground, and the will of the people, expressed through the ballot-box in November next, will gently consign President Grant and his innumerable company of cousins back to the obscure shades whence they sprung, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung." THE TRIBUNE has a good circulation in Central Iowa, and it is steadily increasing.

G. H.

NEBRASKA.

The State "O. K." for Greeley.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 5.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Since the Chicago *Times* has gone back on us Democrats, it behooves us to look somewhere else for a medium through which to express our views; which we find in THE TRIBUNE—not that THE TRIBUNE has turned Democratic, but that we have all come to our senses, and advocate one common cause.

The *Times* taught us Liberalism, and, because it had not its favorite nominated, it repudiates the whole. Such consistency is even too unreasonable for old Democrats who used to swear by the *Times*, but who now repudiate that paper as it does the nomination. We venture the assertion that there are not twenty Democrats in this State that stand by the *Times* in its course; and, after the Baltimore indorsement of Greeley, there will be none. THE TRIBUNE, on the other hand, is standing forth boldly, and is respected by Democrats and Republicans alike.

Liberalism in Nebraska flourishes exceedingly well, and, at the present rate of conversions from the Grant party to Greeley, you may safely count this State all "O. K." at the fall election.

The most prominent men of the Republican party have become so disgusted with Grant's Administration that they can no longer uphold him.

Among those who are for the Sage of Chappaqua, formerly leading Republicans, we will mention Chief Justice O. P. Mason; the Hon. Mr. Ambrose, a prominent lawyer of Omaha; ex-Governor David Butler; the Hon. C. B. Thomas, formerly the accomplished editor of the Omaha *Tribune and Republican*; the Hon. W. H. H. Waters, member of the Legislature, and former editor of the Nebraska City *Chronicle*; the Hon. Joseph Lamaster, ex-Collector at Nebraska City; Colonel Hohmann, of Lincoln; and a thousand others formerly prominent in the Republican party, whom I could mention if I had space and time.

The Liberals will call a State Convention, to meet at this place, in a few weeks, and will form an organization and appoint a State Central Committee. They will also call a Delegate Convention some time in August, and nominate a Liberal ticket, composed of Republicans and Democrats.

The greatest unanimity exists between the Liberals and Democrats. There are about twelve Democratic newspapers in the State, all of which will support the Cincinnati ticket, whether it is indorsed at Baltimore or not.

The strong union existing between the Democrats and Liberal Republicans will surely be the means of giving the State to Greeley and Brown, as well as carrying the whole State ticket.

The Democratic State Convention is called to meet here on the 20th inst., for the purpose of sending six delegates to the Baltimore Convention. The delegates will be instructed to indorse the Cincinnati nominees.

Among the hard workers for the Liberal cause is the *Nebraska Staats-Zeitung*, a German paper published in this city. It is edited by Dr. Renner, and circulates heavily in every county of the State. The editor has always been a straight Republican, but cannot stand Grant any longer. He wields a powerful influence with his countrymen.

DON.

CALIFORNIA.

Sentiment in the Golden State.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Democrats of this State are giving the Cincinnati ticket a more united and cordial support than I have ever known them to give to the regular nominees of their own party. A few days ago, the Democratic Committee of this city and county met for the purpose of determining in what mode the delegates to represent San Francisco in the State Convention should be elected. After deciding that the Committee would elect them, resolutions were introduced, and adopted by a vote of 16 to 3, in favor of indorsing the nominees and platform of the Cincinnati Convention. This, of course, determines the complexion of the delegation from this city and county. But the election of delegates by the Committee, instead of by primaries, always creates some dissatisfaction. It is a question upon which the party has always been divided; and when the Committee, as in this instance, indicates its preference, it must naturally follow that the advocates of the primary system, and the opponents of the candidates for whom the Committee declares itself, will unite for the purpose of securing a new deal. And, as might reasonably be expected, a mass meeting of Democrats who were in favor of electing delegates by primaries was called for last evening. The place designated for the meeting was at the junction of Market, Post, and Montgomery streets, in the immediate vicinity of the Grand Hotel, Lick House, and Occidental and Metropolitan Markets. One Grant organ says that there were some hundreds there; another estimates the number at two hundred. I was on the grounds, and know that the latter estimate is liberal; and it was quite apparent that not more than one-eighth of them sympathized with the movement. The cheers were all for Greeley. The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions declared emphatically that they were for Greeley, and that the Democrats would nominate and elect him. One individual, who announced himself as coming from the northern part of the State, declared that he would vote for Grant as against Greeley. But it was evident that he stood solitary and alone, as the significant response was three cheers for Greeley. If received simply in connection with the objects which its promoter had in view when calling it, this meeting was a perfect failure. As an indication of the sentiment of the Democrats of this city in regard to Horace Greeley, it is more reliable and satisfactory than the indorsement of a mass meeting composed of ten thousand Democrats would be. For, if there had been any opposition to the indorsement of Greeley by the Democratic Convention, it would have cropped out last night. There was none, and the manifestations were all in his favor. In other parts of the State, the same unanimity prevails. And this is not owing, in any degree, to the efforts of Democratic leaders or Democratic newspapers in that direction. The former at first looked upon a union of Democrats and disaffected Republicans as wholly impracticable. They thought that the Cincinnati movement might possibly produce a split in the Republican party, which would improve the chances of Democratic success. Before they were aware of it, the Democratic hosts had made up their minds not to take any chances, but to go in this time for a sure thing. And the leaders have been coming over gradually and reluctantly, until it is difficult to name one now who is standing out. We have one Democratic organ in this city, and one only. That has steadily and persistently opposed the indorsement of Greeley. To ascribe its poor success in that cause to its lack of influence or limited circulation, would not be just. It has endeavored to convince its readers by argument that Greeley is no better than Grant, and that a Democrat might very naturally prefer the latter to the former. The reasons which it assigns for so thinking seem to produce the opposite conviction in the minds of Democrats. And well they may. To vote for Grant is to indorse, in the most positive and effective way, every act of his Administration, which every Democrat looks upon as the worst that we have ever had. It has been sufficiently bad to drive out of the Republican party a considerable number of Republicans, among whom are some of the oldest and ablest members of that party. They condemn what Democrats condemn, and demand the many reforms which Democrats demand. They have nominated candidates for President and Vice President, whose views in these respects coincide with those of Democrats. Of their good faith there is no room for doubt. In view of these facts alone, no Democrat can hesitate for a moment in choosing between Greeley and Grant. A vote for the latter as against the former is a vote in favor of what every Democrat condemns, and against what every Democrat approves.

Having briefly sketched what seems to me to be the present attitude of the Democratic party toward the Cincinnati nominees, I ought, perhaps, to tell you "what I know about" the Republicans. In regard to them, I must admit that no satisfactory estimate can now be given of the proportion of them who will finally support Mr. Greeley. The active members of that party, who organize clubs and do most of the campaign-work, are divided. Some of them have formed a Greeley Club, and others have done the same thing for Grant. I am informed by some who have not openly vowed what they will do, that, if Greeley is indorsed at Baltimore, there are thousands of Republicans here who will support him. Be this as it may, however, I have yet to meet the first supporter of Grant, who does not admit that, if indorsed at Baltimore, Greeley will carry this State. J. R. SHARPSTEIN.

MICHIGAN.

Letter from the Hon. Charles E. Stuart, Formerly United States Senator.

KALAMAZOO, June 10, 1872.

Hon. Wm. A. Moore:

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., requesting a statement of my views in regard to the political situation of the country.

It affords me great pleasure to comply, though I am compelled, by infirm health, to do so as briefly as practicable.

From the inception of the Cincinnati movement I have regarded it favorably. The high character and great ability of the men engaged in it, were a sufficient guarantee that they would honestly endeavor to present a platform upon which all could agree who earnestly desire to rescue the country from the dangers which threaten its destruction.

This it seems to be generally conceded they have done.

But some men, and especially some Democrats, object to uniting in this movement because they do not like Mr. Greeley, and they insist that the Baltimore Convention should nominate a straight Democratic ticket.

Such a course would, in my opinion, be unwise in the extreme, because the experience of the last 10 years must satisfy every candid man that the result would prove disastrous.

I am, therefore, in favor of indorsing at Baltimore the Cincinnati Platform and candidates in the most emphatic manner, and to that end I would recommend the most prompt and vigilant action. Let the delegates from every State and District be fully advised of the sentiments of those they are sent to represent in that Convention, and let them be composed of men who will faithfully execute the trust.

The idea of keeping still and waiting for the action of the Baltimore Convention, seems to me not only unwise, but at war with first principles. It assumes that the delegates to that Convention will be men of inspired wisdom; that they will know what those who send them cannot possibly know; and therefore will be able to adopt a plan of action much better than the millions of Democrats at home could ever find out.

But, sir, the reverse of this is the truth. Those delegates will go there to represent and carry out the opinions of those who send them. And how are they to learn those opinions unless every Democrat makes his views known.

But, again, sir, you have had experience enough in National Conventions to know that anything like careful deliberation in such a body is practically impossible. Seven to eight hundred men brought suddenly together from all parts of the Union is a mass meeting of itself; and when assembled in a room, as is usual, with several thousand spectators, careful deliberation is out of the question.

Hence, I repeat that they should act only as representatives and faithfully carry out the wishes of those who send them.

Let me now inquire, is there any sound reason growing out of the Democratic creed, why the party should hesitate to adopt the Cincinnati Platform and candidates? The foundation stone of that creed, is "principles—not men," and none deny the soundness of the Cincinnati declaration of principles.

Again, if tried by the Jeffersonian standard, is there any valid objection to the candidates? Are they not "honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution?"

No candid man will deny that they are. Why then, sir, should you or I or any other Democrat refuse our cordial and energetic support of these men, when the object we are all struggling to accomplish is nothing less than to rescue our beloved country from certain destruction, by taking it out of the control of the most corrupt men who have ever wielded its authority? If an invading army were already landed upon our shores, could any citizen preserve his character as a patriot if he was not pleased with the commanding General.

I regard the country as being in greater peril now at the hands of those in power than it would be in case of such an invasion. And I am therefore ready to unite my efforts with those of every other man without reference to former opinions or affiliations, who is honestly and earnestly in favor of rescuing it from the hands of those who constantly violate its Constitution with impunity and plunder its Treasury at will. It is only in this way that the rights of the States and liberties of the people can be rendered safe and perpetual.

To be successful, we must carry the larger States. For if we secure only a bare majority of the Electoral votes, and this by including some of the Southern States, the men now in power will not hesitate to legislate us out of it by such action as they took in regard to Georgia four years ago. That was the most dangerous of all the violations of the Constitution they have perpetrated.

Congress has no more authority to declare that the vote of a State shall not be counted than it has to enact a law that the people of a State shall not vote.

By uniting cordially with the Cincinnati movement we can carry all the larger States and most of the smaller ones. We can thus secure control of the Executive Department and a large majority in the House of Representatives. Then will every patriot "breathe deeper and freer," because he will have seen the salvation of his country.

And if in surveying the field of victory it shall be found that the Democratic party furnished three-fourths of the vote that gained it, will there then be found any Democrat who will wish it had been a vote less? I am, sir, truly your friend,

CHAS. E. STUART.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Time to Cut Wheat—Swindling the Farmers—Questionable Morality—The May Cherry.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 15.

THE TIME TO CUT WHEAT.

We have been taught to cut wheat when it was in the dough state,—when the stalk just below the head had turned yellow, while the remainder is yet green. That this rule is correct, so far as British husbandry, Canada, and all countries of low temperature at the time of the harvest, are concerned, there can be doubt. The harvest in all such countries comes after the great heat of the season, say in August and September. There the ripening is slow, and the harvest is extended through two or three weeks; but that is not the case in this part of the country, for we have but a few days in which to do our wheat harvest. The maturity of the grain is so rapid that it must be closely watched. If we cut in the stage indicated as above, we will have shrunken grain, for the great heat cures the straw so rapidly that the nutriment that the soft kernel yet requires is unable to reach it, and the result is failure to fill out the grain plump. The grain must be cut just at maturity, and not delayed until it is in that stage that farmers call dead-ripe, for then we are liable to loss by the grain shelling out. If we could put our newly-cut sheaves in the shade until the grain and straw were fully cured, it would be all the better; but this cannot be done, and we must be content to take things as they are. It is only necessary to call the attention of farmers to the difference in the season of cutting, and the effect of heat at the time. Within a distance of twenty miles, I have seen a month's difference in the harvest of wheat, simply owing to the elevation that gave a lower temperature, and then this lower temperature also prolonged the harvest, or the curing process was more gradual. In hot seasons our wheat-harvest is but a short week; while, in a cool season, it is extended some days. For this reason, it is almost impossible to fix the time for a trial of reapers in the harvest-field for any length of time in advance.

This peculiar condition of the harvest is a drawback to the culture of wheat on a large scale in this part of the country, as it is almost impossible to obtain the help needed to secure the crop in the limited time. Ten acres is a good day's work for a reaper, and this requires from 7 to 8 hands to do the work. It is very true that 15 to 18 acres are sometimes cut and put in shock, but this means 12 to 14 hours' labor, which few men can or will perform for any length of time. We may, therefore, limit the wheat crop to 60 acres for each reaper, and another 60 acres for oats. Then the threshing must follow in the busy season. All of this raises the price of farm labor from $1 a day and board to $2 or $3. This teaches us that the wheat crop must take its place in a system of mixed husbandry, and that it will, to that extent, be found a profitable crop. We have plenty of time for the sowing, but the time for harvesting is beyond our control.

SWINDLING THE FARMERS.

The rural population have been largely swindled by the bogus-money dealers, or rather dealers in waste-paper and saw-dust. For old men who have caught at the bait, I have not a word of sympathy, for they are not one whit better than the swindlers themselves; the only difference is that they have not had the opportunity to pass off this promised bogus currency. But there are a great many thoughtless young men whose fathers have not taught them the ways of the world, and they have heard so much about people getting rich by speculation, which is simply getting something for nothing, that they, without reflection, are caught in the meshes of these scoundrels. It is for this class that I would interpose the law, and yet it is a hardship for many poor families to strip them of the funds that are so much needed. I do not know that the law can reach these so-called dupes or would-be dealers in counterfeit money, but it ought to do so, for they are equally guilty. I have several letters, all of them without signature, asking me to expose these humbugs; and I only regret that the parties did not give their names, that the swindler and his dupe might alike be known to the country. Just give us your names, gentlemen, and the amount that you have lost, with the names of the dealers, and you shall have your wish, and the public shall have the benefit of an exposure that is an exposure.

In connection with this, I will give a little history: Away back in the early settlement of the country about Chicago, when the late Cyrus Bradley was Deputy Sheriff, the intimated to a farmer that certain parties who had rented a farm near him, were suspected of dealing in bogus currency, and he wished him to keep an eye on them. Meeting one of his new neighbors a few days after, he casually dropped the remark in conversation, that half the silver coin in circulation was bogus. No reply was made to this remark; but, the next day, when the farmer was hauling wood on his sleigh, one of the trio of renters met him in the wood, he happening along in quest of game, with a shot-gun on his shoulder. After some casual remarks, the man came to business. "Don't you want to go into a speculation?" "Yes," was the reply. "Well, I'll show you the stuff;" and suiting the action to the word, threw a silver half dollar on the bottom board of the sleigh. Its ring was all right. "Yes, that is good money." "Well, that is just where you are mistaken, for there is no silver in it; but it will deceive the bankers themselves, and, if you have any doubts, just try them with it, for acid will have no effect on it. I can sell it to you for twenty-five cents on the dollar. Mortgage your farm for the money, and your fortune is made." "Yes, you are right, and I will take ? all such money at your price that you will bring me, and pay you the gold." "That's a bargain, and we will arrange the thing at once. I will place the corn in a box, and put it under the straw in the old stable of Mr. B. You know the old stable is not used this winter, and no one goes there." "That won't do. Just bring the money to my house any day you may choose to name, and I will pay you the gold for it. These are my terms, and no others." "Can't do it, for Bradley, or some one of his gang, may see us bring out the money; in fact, he already suspects us. Can't do it, for we must have our own way to manage the thing. The money is made in Chicago, and the maker is closely watched, and we have to manage sharp to get it out. If you won't give in, we can't trade, and you will regret it, for you throw away a chance to make your fortune. Good day." I need not say that the half-dollar was genuine, and the rascal knew it. The gang had shoved considerable of the bogus, but, in less than three days, the trio of families abandoned their lease, and it was supposed they left for Galena; at least, the officers failed to get them; but the house in Chicago was broken up, and the tools were, for a long time, in the hands of Mayor G., who then ruled over the young city.

These fellows show good money for a sample, and deliver sawdust and old rusty nails. You can safely buy the sample, but don't allow of a private or old-stable delivery. Thousands of men in the city live by fleecing the rural population; that is, getting something for nothing. I say to those boys who have been writing me of their grievances, to ask themselves if their intentions are any better than those who have swindled them,—only this: they propose to be the agents in a small way for the big knaves.

QUESTIONABLE MORALITY.

A farmer at my elbow says: "Let me tell you a little story. Once on a time, just at the close of the late unpleasantness, or soon after the colored troops came home, a colored man was in want of a horse. Deacon A. had a fine horse that he would sell the soldier. The sale was made and money paid, but a few days revealed that the horse had the sweeney in the shoulder, and was of no use to the soldier. The deacon refused to take him back, and the Court was resorted to, when it appeared that the deacon had been doctoring the horse for months, and knew that he was of no value. What with counsel, costs, and damages, the deacon came out badly. Suppose you suggest to the boys that there are other knaves besides those dealing in bad money, and tell them for me that a hundred dollars obtained by honest labor is worth a thousand stolen from others." Here what Thomas Meehan says, in Forney's *Press*, on this subject of the swindling of farmers:

Again, they are usually a more honest class than any other. Calculating to live by industry, and their very avocation tending to compel them to be industrious, they have little chance to know anything about the ways of those who live by their wits; for, in the rogue's business, as well as in all others, it is practice which makes perfect. Thus, the farmer has been the peculiar prey of the sharper, and there is no end of the tricks practised on the honest son of the soil, by which he is relieved of his cash and gets nothing in return.

In the matter of swindling, it has hitherto been hard to do anything with these fellows, on account of a supposed spirit of the law in their favor. It has been assumed that the purchaser must be intelligent enough to judge wholly for himself, if he sees the article, whether or not it is the thing he is paying for. If, for instance, a man hands you an apple tree, and tells you it is a pear, you get the tree he sold you at any rate, and the law clears the fellow. You were simply "sold," not swindled. But some recent decisions have put a new face on the matter, and quack doctors, rascally tree peddlers, and other worthies, are beginning to find that their day is done. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, referring to this improved appearance of things, makes a good suggestion that a good use of Farmers Clubs would be to hunt up and prosecute these fellows. Usually they operate in a whole community, and all suffer. It is hardly fair for all the trouble to fall on one. We regard THE TRIBUNE's idea as an excellent one.

THE MAY CHERRY.

The Heart, or what are called the sweet, cherries are not much known in our Western markets. For a long time, it was supposed that we must learn to forego the cherry, as it could have no place in our list of fruits. On the *loess* soils along our rivers, and at a few points along the east shore of Lake Michigan, a scanty supply might be had in favorable seasons; but, aside from this, we might give up in despair. In Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky was a cherry called May, or Virginia May, that was wonderfully prolific, and supposed to be nearly related to the English pie-cherry, or Kentish. Nearly 50 years ago, the elder Prime, who founded the Linnean Nurseries, at Flushing, on Long Island, saw this cherry growing in a garden in the City of Richmond, Va. He was struck with such admiration at its great productiveness and value, both for the table and the kitchen, that he obtained scions, and propagated it on Long Island. Not knowing any name for it, beyond English cherry, or May, he named it Early Richmond, in honor of the city where he first saw it. But the sweet cherries at that time produced good crops on Long Island and throughout New England, and this cherry failed to attract attention. Subsequently, when Downing wrote his "Fruit Trees of America," he was led into the error of supposing this cherry to be identical with the Kentish, or pie cherry of the catalogues, while, in fact, the cherry had never been known in England, and was a new American seedling cherry, that had never been described, and its exact origin was lost. That is was a seedling produced in Virginia is certain, from the fact that Mr. Prime was the first man to carry it North, and the settlers west of the mountains brought the trees with them from Virginia. All of the trees were propagated from suckers, of which the parent trees send up an abundance. The variety came into Indiana and Illinois with emigrants from the States south of the Ohio, who called it May cherry. The late Mr. Rogan, of Indiana, was the first to appreciate its value, and probably the first one in the West to give it a place in the nursery by grafting it on the common English Morrello cherry, which had become the standard cherry of the country, for the reason that the Duke and Heart cherries did not succeed. It was soon ascertained that grafting this cherry on the Morello stock brought it into early maturity, and increased its value, the fruit being larger and less liable to injury from climatic changes. From Mr. Rogan's grounds, this cherry was taken to Lockport, Ill., and then to Cottage Hill, now Elmhurst, Dupage county, whence it has been disseminated throughout the Northwest, where it has become the great market cherry. Go to a fruit stand in Chicago, or any city or village in the West, and at this season you will find this cherry on sale. Two weeks later, the Kentish will ripen; but you cannot eat it without cooking, and it is never seen on the fruit-stands. Four weeks later, or two after the Kentish, comes the large English Morello, another cooking cherry.

At this point are four orchards that will send about one thousand cases of this fruit to the Chicago market in a period of ten days, commencing with June 11. A case holds twenty-four quarts, dry measure. These orchards are quite young, and thousands of trees are now planted annually in this county in orchards. One of these contains over 2,000 trees, while 400 to 600 is not unusual. The City of Champaign has a full supply from her own yards and gardens, and many bushels are shipped by citizens to other points.

Go into the Chicago fruit market, and you will learn one important fact: that those who send these cherries to market have their trees grafted on the Morello suckers. Yesterday I was in a nursery where this cherry is largely grown. I was shown a row of trees bordering a driveway, numbering 60 trees. One of them was a sprout brought from Kentucky five years ago, and of the same size of the other trees. Last year this tree had two or three cherries, and this year about as many dozen, while the other 59 trees will average nearly a peck each, and none of them less than two quarts. In the nursery is a row of some 200 trees, also suckers from bearing trees sent there by a gentleman at Quincy, some four or five years since. Many of these trees are three inches in diameter, yet the whole lot will not yield two quarts of fruit, while from the nursery rows six cases have been taken from the three-year old trees, nearly every tree having more or less of the fruit. I wish people to bear this fact in mind, for it is important to be known, if this Morello cherry stock has the effect to produce early and constant crops. It is probable that this cherry, on its own roots, will produce good crops when the tree becomes large; but whether as good or better, I am not prepared to say, as none in this part of the State, so far as I know, have reached that point as yet, and the planters of orchards are planting those on the Morello.

I have two objections to the use of these stocks, and, for these reasons, would prefer the Maholeb, providing that it did not injure the quantity and quality of the crop. The Maholeb is of more rapid growth than the Morello, and the nurseryman will save about two years in getting his trees ready for market; and then the Morello suckers so badly that the orchardist dislikes it, as it requires some attention to keep the ground clear of these sprouts. In case the orchard is well cultivated, as it should be, there is little trouble; but if neglected for two or three years, the orchard will be ruined. I do not expect to have a single sucker in my ground for the nurseryman, and no more trouble than with weeds. The orchard has, this spring, been once plowed, thoroughly harrowed, and rolled. After the crop is off, it will be sown to buckwheat, and, after that is harvested, fall-plowed, with a light top-dressing of manure in the winter.

It will be seen that, with proper care, the cherry orchard can be made of rather large importance to the enterprising farmer; while every family who may have a few rods of ground may have a supply of this valuable fruit.

The patent cherry-pitter, that so rapidly divests the cherry of its pit, is no mean adjunct in this connection.

RURAL.

MR. GLADSTONE ON HERBERT SPENCER.

Onslaught of the Premier of England on the Great Philosopher's Last Work—What the Prime Minister Knows About Religion and Science.

From the London Morning Post, May 15.

Mr. Gladstone, on rising to move the first resolution, was received with loud and prolonged cheering. He said: My Lord Archbishop, I announce myself to this meeting as a member of the Council of the King's College, and, I am ashamed to add, but I am obliged to add, as almost the oldest, if not quite the oldest, member of it who still subsists. * * * The characteristics of this great institution are that it aims at efforts in the direction of all secular instruction co-extensive with the knowledge and with the demands of the age; that it contends that all this instruction should be connected with, and founded upon, the basis of the Christian religion, and that at the same time it renders a complete and effectual acknowledgement of the principle of religious liberty, and endeavors to extend its benefits as far as it is able to extend them, giving the whole to those who will accept the whole, and giving a part to those who, unfortunately, cannot profit by the remainder. [Hear, hear.] And, my Lord Archbishop, of the character of that religion I will only say that when I speak of religion in connection with secular education, I mean a definite religion. [Cheers]. For I am one of those who believe firmly that, on the one hand, religious faith and feeling in the individual are to be recognized and honored whenever we may find them, if genuine in their character, however partial their development may be. [Hear, hear.] But, on the other hand, when we speak of a religion which is to be transmitted from generation to generation, which is to be permanent in its action upon mankind, that religion must address itself to the reason and modesty as well as to the conviction and feelings of the man. [Hear, hear.] It must cover the whole of human nature in its scope and its purpose; in a word, it must be clothed in forms which are definite and positive. [Hear, hear.] * * *

The remarkable events of recent times have tended greatly to enhance the interest which attaches to every portion of the subject. Probably even the founders of this institution when they chose for its basis the union of science and religion little dreamed in their inmost hearts, in either their boldest or most timid anticipations, what depth of meaning would be given to the words within the space of the lifetime of some of them, "The union of science and religion!" Years and years ago it was the motto of King's College—it is still, I trust it will ever be, its motto. [Cheers.] But what have we seen since? We have seen too much in many quarters of recognized and open war between those whom Providence intended to be allies and co-operators in the great work of the human mind. Even amongst ourselves, my Lord Archbishop—we must not conceal it—of late years a fearful change has taken place in this respect. It is not that I mean to insinuate that knowledge or science have done harm to religion. They never have done it. They never can do it—[loud cheers]—for if harm arise, if conflicts take place between the professors of science and the professors of religion, the fault lies not in the thing that they profess, but in those who profess it. [Hear, hear.] It lies in their want of truth to their profession. It lies in their promulgating as science that which is not science, and as religion that which is not religion. For my own part, my Lord Archbishop, I believe that the researches of science and history, and a sound and just criticism, so far from tending to shake the foundation of belief, have afforded an infinity of evidence to sustain it, and to sustain also the authenticity, and to enhance our estimate of the value of its sacred records. [Loud cheers.] But if we speak not of things as they are in themselves, but as they are conceived by men, we must not disguise from ourselves that a state of things prevails in which many, distracted perhaps by the cares of life, unable to give themselves to a deep investigation of the subject, or either in distrust are even in despair upon the matter of this alliance between science and religion, and are disposed in some evil moment to surrender all attempt at its resolution. Indeed, my Lord Archbishop, when we look abroad, we cannot conceal from ourselves that in that which is the greatest—the largest—Christian communion *events have of late taken place of portentous significance with regard to this question*. I must own and admit the incapacity of my understanding to grasp fully what has occurred; but, *the aspect of the recent decrees at Rome appears to me too much to resemble the proclamation of a perpetual war against the progress and the movement of the human mind*. [Loud cheers.] And on the other hand, among ourselves, what is so common as to find—not amongst the uninstructed classes of society, but in the very best type and in the best bindings—on the tables of drawing-rooms and of clubs, works in which Christianity is spoken of as an antiquated superstition, and in which it is assumed that no man whose judgment can be worth a moment's consideration regards it as any longer fit for any purpose other than to be the comfort, perhaps, of the less intelligent and instructed portion of mankind. [Hear, hear.] I will not make allusions to particulars, because they are invidious, but in a work of great interest and of great ability I lately read a discussion on the manner in which the raising up of particular individuals occasionally occurs in great crises of human history, as if some sacred, invisible power had raised them up and placed them in particular positions for special purposes. The writer says that they are not uniform, but admits that they are common—so common and so remarkable that men would be liable to term them providential in a pre-scientific age. And this was said without the smallest notion apparently in the writer's mind that he was giving utterance to anything that could startle or alarm—it was said as a kind of commonplace. It would seem that in his view there was a time when mankind, lost in ignorance, might, without forfeiting entirely their title to the name of rational creatures, believe in a Providence; but that since that period another and greater power has arisen under the name of Science, and this power has gone to war with Providence, and Providence is driven from the field—and we have now the happiness of living in the scientific age, when Providence is no longer to be treated as otherwise than an idle dream. [Hear, hear.] My Lord Archbishop, if there be any truth or soundness in the institution whose cause we are here to advocate to-day, that science is no science at all. [Cheers.] It is the rash, the precipitate, the narrow, the half-informed dealings with the subject, the rushing from narrow premises to broad conclusions—to say nothing of the painful causes which necessarily mix themselves with human action—that creates these disputations, that rends asunder those whom God has joined together, and aims at bringing about this fearful crisis, that a man must be in the desperate alternative either to break with the whole investigation of nature—with all the rich materials not of enjoyment only, but of improvement, with which God has filled our life so full—either he must do that, or if he is not to make that great renunciation, he is to make one greater still—the renunciation of his belief and hope in the world which is unseen, and in that future which is the end and the goal of his earthly existence. [Cheers.] My Lord Archbishop, I believe that a more vast and terrible imposture never threatened the happiness of mankind—[loud cheers]—and the way to encounter this imposture is by the serious and practical maintenance of the truth by which it is to be detected and exploded, the maintenance of that truth not merely in verbal propositions but in practical matters and institutions.

The Crops in the West.

From the New Albany (Ind.) Ledger.

From all sections of Indiana we are receiving daily the most encouraging reports of the growing grain and fruit crops. The wheat yield will be enormous. Rye, oats, and barley will also produce immensely. Corn is coming on splendidly, and the grass crop was never better. Orchards fairly groan under their weight of apples, peaches and pears, and never before has Providence smiled more propitiously upon the farmers.

Mr. Frank C. Johnson, the widely-known nurseryman, and one of the most energetic members of the National Agricultural Congress, has shown us letters from Hon. E. W. West, of Illinois, a noted agriculturist, and from Alanson Moreman, of Kentucky, one of the largest farmers in that State, and both speak of the growing crops in their respective States as without precedent in promise. We have the same reports from the South and Northwest. This good news is the harbinger of better times ahead for all classes of the population.

COLONEL T. C. CLAFLIN.

Mass Meeting of the Eighty-fifth Regiment—Tennie C. Claflin Elected Colonel by Acclamation.

From the New York Herald, June 14.

At 8 p. m. last evening two drummers and a drum major of the colored race stood outside the entrance of what used to be the Eighth Regiment armory, but has since been assigned to the Eighty-fifth Regiment of National Guard, better known as the Veteran Guard. They were discussing the merits of Tennie C. Claflin and her prospects for the Colonelcy of the regiment. They were joined shortly by two or three other drummers, and they all appeared in favor of Miss Claflin provided she would supply the regiment with uniforms. At half past 8 a colored gentleman arrived with the key of the hall and the door was opened. The regiment was to assemble in the drill room, at the top of the building, a room 250 by 125, which was illuminated by seven lamps. It appears the late occupants were in debt $45 to the gas company, which, according to the instructions of those autocrats, will have to be paid by the present tenants before the gas is turned on. There was a very slim audience at first, and when Tennie C. Claflin arrived and took her seat on the platform there were present in the hall three colored ladies, eleven colored civilians, nine white civilians, seven drummers, thirteen drums, one drum major, two rank and file, one musket, three Captains, and one Major. Miss Claflin was accompanied by Mrs. Woodhull, but the candidate of the Equal Rights party kept in the background and did not appear on the platform. During the time they were awaiting some great arrivals the Captains began parading their men, and the Colonel in prospective was favored with a treat from the drum corps, for which she must have felt grateful. Captain Parker, of E Company, paraded twenty-one men, the greater portion of whom wore Greeley hats. The Corporal and Sergeant of Company E were in uniform. They finally marched in front of the platform and saluted—an honor which was gracefully acknowledged by Miss Claflin. Two other companies also paraded; one mustered eleven men and the other seven. The Eighty-fifth Regiment is said to be nine hundred strong, out of which 250 are uniformed. The colored troops were finally dressed up in line on each side of the seats, and Captain Griffin came forward. After ordering the drum corps, who appeared to be taking it easy, to stand at ease, Captain Griffin stated that the object of the meeting was to call together the different colored regiments, and get them organized into one battalion that would be a credit to the colored race. Now a certain number of men have offered Miss Claflin their command to assist in forming a battalion. We are here to take action on this matter, and invite the commandants of the different organizations on the platform.

The seats were soon all taken on the platform, and Captain Lee, a gentleman sporting handsome gold epaulets, took up a position between Miss Claflin and the audience. He finally got up and stated that he and his command were in favor of Miss Claflin for their Colonel.

Captain Parker, of South Fifth avenue, said that he had worked hard to organize a colored regiment, and that he and his forty-two men were at the disposal of Miss Claflin that very night.

Captain Warfield then came forward and stated that he had fought and bled for his country and the colored race in general; that he intended to stand by the colored race; and if he could not elevate the colored race he would resign. He also said he had been in five battles, and would not be led by a woman. (Captain Warfield had a beautiful bouquet in his button-hole).

The Spencer Grays then marched into the hall, and, after they had taken up a position, Major Carroll announced that he was in favor of Miss Claflin, and Mr. Willett, of the Pioneer Corps, said he was in favor of any one who would uniform the regiment.

Miss Tennie C. Claflin then said that when she proposed to take the Colonelcy of the Ninth Regiment she did not expect to get it, but only acted on principle. I wish to show that women can go to the front. I have been the victim of despotism; in Wall street they ask a year's rent in advance, then raise it $2,000. They refuse me lodgings in a hotel. I wish the command of a regiment because I know that now the working classes are asking for their rights, the eight-hour system despotism will oppress them, and rivers of blood will flow. I will be no pampered Colonel, fed in luxury, but when my regiment is in danger I shall be at their head. As it is, I cannot accept the Colonelcy of the regiment without unanimous consent, and therefore retire in favor of the superior officer (bowing gracefully to Warfield).

Captain Warfield then talked about the colored troops having fought nobly, and cited Fort Pillow and Fort Wagner, and concluded by saying that he could not fight under a woman. Captain Griffin then said that as this meeting had been called to elect a Colonel he proposed that those military men in favor of Miss Claflin should take up a position to the right and the others to the left.

Captain Griffin then came forward, and said heads counted 125 in favor to 40 against. Captain Warfield then came forward, amid cries of "Turn him out!" "Throw him out of the window," and offered his resignation as senior officer. Captain Griffin moved that the resignation of Captain Warfield be accepted, and it was accepted unanimously. Captain Griffin then moved, that as there were no dissenting voices, Miss Tennie C. Claflin be elected by acclamation Colonel of the Eighty-fifth Regiment, and the motion was so carried amidst terrific cheering.

Miss Claflin then came forward and gracefully accepted the honor, and shortly afterwards the meeting adjourned.

STORY OF A PRECIOUS STONE.

Romantic History of Tweed's Diamond.

From the Boston Bulletin.

Boss Tweed's diamond has attained world-wide notoriety from the prominence given to it in Nast's well known delineations of the great Master of the Ring. It is a stone of great beauty and purity of color, weighs something over twelve carats, and is valued at about $15,000 in gold. It was imported by a diamond dealer in New York, in whose office it was seen and admired by the leading leaders of such baubles. At the request of a dealer in this city, whom for convenience sake we will call G, it was brought to Boston, and by him sold to a gentleman in this city, who wore it as a "solitaire" pin.

But in time the owner tired of his trinket, and another Boston dealer—M. we will call him—offering to find a purchaser for it in Chicago, it was intrusted to him. M. did not go to Chicago, but stuck the pin in his shirt bosom and "sported" it in New York for some days, trying to sell it, but without success. He accordingly returned to Boston, surrendered the gem to its owner, and he, in turn, took it to G. for safe-keeping and sale should a buyer appear.

Now it chanced that M., just previous to his appearance in New York with his sparkling jewel in his bosom, had returned from Europe with a small invoice of gems which he had regularly entered at the Custom House. The keen detectives at that institution, ever on the watch for a fat reward for detecting smuggling, thought they smelled the odor of a very large sized rat about this affair, jumped at once at the conclusion that the smaller stones had been passed through the Custom House as a "blind" merely, and that the large one had been brought in contrary to law.

Accordingly they came to Boston, took possession of M.'s premises, got the keys of his safe, examined his books, and comported themselves as agents of the Government are wont to do when fraud upon the revenue is suspected. But they found nothing, and were about to give up the case, when they learned accidentally that G. had a large diamond in his possession, whose description corresponded exactly with the one they had seen flashing upon M.'s breast in Gotham.

Following up this lead, they called upon G., and asked to see the large diamond of which, they said, "a friend had told them." G. courteously responded, when one of the pair, after carefully examining the stone with a glass, informed his companion that "that was the stone."

G. was then told that the stone had been smuggled, and that he would have to surrender it to them. G. quietly remarked that he didn't know them, shouldn't surrender the stone, and that they couldn't have it unless they took it by force. After some parley, it was decided that the stone should be taken to Collector Russell of this port; that he should have custody of it, and become personally responsible for its return in case the charges proved to be unfounded, and that in no case should he allow it to be taken to New York.

Then the detectives went to work, and so did G., who, having bought the stone direct from the importer, could trace it much quicker than the officials. In three or four days he was able to give Collector Russell the exact page and line of the Custom House record book of entries where it had been entered, with its weight, description, invoice, duty, etc., as well as the name of the parties who shipped it and by whom it was received. Upon investigation this proved to be a straight story, and before the detectives had fairly begun to work up the case, Collector Russell sent a polite note to G., asking him to come and take the stone away, as he did not care to be responsible for so valuable a piece of property.

From G.'s store the stone went to New York, where it was re-set, and surrounded with one-carat stones, and in this shape it was bought by Boss Tweed, who, we believe, still wears it. Where it came from, or how many years or centuries it has been worn, no one knows, nor can one even conjecture into whose hands it may fall, and what changes it may see in the near and far distant future; for though Tweed and all his followers may fade out of the memory of men, though centuries may pass away, and with them the name and fame of nations now of first rank, that stone will retain all the beauty, all the marvelous lustre, and all the value it now has—in truth, "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

The Sunday Law in Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE, June 15.—It is reported that the ice-cream saloons and beer gardens, livery stables, boot-black stands and barber shops will all be closed to-morrow by the Mormon authorities. The saloon-keepers were severally fined $100 for selling liquor on last Sabbath. The cigar vendors have agreed to open for business to-morrow, and test the legality of the ordinance.